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WORLD FLIGHT OF 27,534 MILES IS COMPLETED

Airplanes Land at Seattle, Official Start and End of Pioneering Tour

MONUMENT ERECTED ON AVIATION FIELD

Commemorates Epoch-Making Achievement—Flying Time Was 371 Hours

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 29 (Special)—Like great gulls, three airplanes soared out of the south yesterday, circled Sand Point Aviation Field twice, then glided to the ground. The first round-the-world flight was ended.

More than 40,000 persons had assembled to greet the fliers. As the Chicago, piloted by Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, touched the ground at 1:36:40 p. m. the dramatic situation first still the crowd. Then they suddenly sent forth a great cheer. The welcome was continued with renewed vigor when Lieut. Leigh Wade landed the Boston II at 1:37:50, and when the New Orleans, piloted by Lieut. Erik H. Nelson, touched the ground at 1:38:25. One of the first to greet and congratulate the fliers was Maj. Frederick I. Martin, who started as commander of the flight but whose plane was wrecked off the Alaskan coast.

Greeting From Pioneer

Ezra Meeker, famous pioneer, met the world fliers between Seattle and Tacoma in an Army DeHavilland airplane from Crissy Field. Three-quarters of a century ago he drove his ox team across the plains. Today he paid homage to his rivals by joining their escort.

The total mileage covered by the fliers, since they left Seattle is 27,534. The trip took five months and 22 days. The total flying time was approximately 371 hours, on 60 different days. Lieut. Leslie P. Arnold was greeted by his mother, Mrs. Cora Arnold, and by his sister, Mrs. Frances Cole, of Spokane. The formal welcome to the fliers took place in Volunteer Park after the landing. The six airmen received gold signet rings and Major Martin and his mechanic received silver rings.

The fliers were formally congratulated by Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton, commanding the Ninth Corps Area, on behalf of President Coolidge. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, also sent greetings.

The Canadian destroyer Patricia lay off the airfield and took part in the welcome of the Dominion Government.

Commemoration of Flight

To commemorate the first round-the-world flight by officers of the United States army service, a monument has been erected on Sand Point Aviation Field, Seattle, where the flight officially began and ended. The monument is 20 feet high. A granite shaft, which is two feet in diameter at the bottom and one foot in diameter at the top, rests on a granite base, six feet square. It is surrounded by a bronze globe upon which are a pair of wings which represent the path of the fliers. A bird, just before he folds them to his body.

On the face of the shaft is a bronze tablet with four airplanes modeled in relief surrounding the inscription: Dedicated to U. S. Army Air Service Officers in First Round-the-World Flight. Began April 6, 1924. Ended September 28, 1924, at Sand Point Airfield, Seattle. Commanded by Lieut. Leslie P. Arnold, 1st Lt. Lowell H. Smith, Pilot, Commander. 1st Lt. Leslie P. Arnold, Flying Air Cruiser "Chicago." 1st Lt. Erik H. Nelson, Pilot, 2nd Lt. John Harding, Jr., R. C. Flying "New Orleans." 1st Lt. Leigh Wade, Pilot, 2nd Lt. Henry H. Ogden, O. R. C. Flying "Boston." Wrecked off Iceland, August 3, 1924. Resumed flight in "Boston II" from Nova Scotia. Maj. Frederick I. Martin, Pilot, Staff Sergeant, Alva L. Harvey, Flying Flagship, "Seattle." Wrecked on Alaska Coast April 30, 1924.

The monument was designed by Alonzo Victor Lewis, Seattle sculptor, and was paid for by voluntary contributions of Seattle citizens.

Four New Records

Made in Aerial Trip Around the World

SEATTLE, Sept. 29 (P)—Four world's records were shattered when two United States Army planes completed a 27,000-mile globe-circling flight here at Sand Point Aviation Field.

The first world's record was shattered when the Americans crossed the Pacific Ocean from Attu Island, the most westerly island of the Aleutian group, to Paramashiru Island in the Kuriles, Japan. This 900-mile stretch was the longest jump of the entire trip. It was made in 12 hours and five minutes of flying time.

America's second time came when the fliers crossed a 500-mile stretch over the China Sea from Kagoshima, Japan, to Shanghai, China. This was the first time the China Sea had been crossed by air.

The third honor was the completion of the around-the-world flight, a feat never before achieved by man in heavier-than-air machines.

Lastly, the aviators theoretically set a speed work for traveling around the globe. The entire 27,000-mile trip was made in approximately 371 hours of actual flying, although the expedition was on the trip nearly 150 days after leaving Seattle. When the fliers reached Constantinople, Turkey, they had covered 16,180 miles in 225 hours of flying, or an average

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GERMANS TO DISCUSS Trade Plan With France

By Special Cable

Paris, Sept. 29

IT is tomorrow that the German delegation which is to discuss with the French authorities the conditions of the commercial mod vivendi which should succeed the dispositions of the Versailles Treaty that cease to apply next January, is expected to arrive in Paris. The French delegation for these negotiations has been completed.

Under M. Raynaldy, Minister of Commerce, experts of every kind will sit. There are experts for cotton, wool, silk, lace, chemical products, dyestuffs, machinery, electricity, automobiles, glassware, metallurgy, coal mining and transport, and there are representatives of the ministries of foreign affairs, finance, public works, agriculture and labor.

The recent imposition of a 26 per cent duty on German imports creates difficulties. The Germans are credited with a somewhat hostile attitude toward importations of French goods, and the present negotiations are that they are not anxious to unite Westphalian coal with Lorraine iron.

GRATIS SERVICE IN EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS URGED

Sage Foundation Report Reveals Temptations Offered to Exploit Workers

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (P)—Averaging so-called good and bad years,

10 to 12 per cent of all the workers in the United States, several millions of men and women, are out of work all of the time, and widespread unemployment is now a constant phenomenon with far-reaching economic, social and moral bearings. These are some of the facts brought out in the introduction to the report of a five-year study of employment methods, needs and agencies made public here today by the Russell Sage Foundation.

In seeking work through certain types of commercial or fee-charging employment bureaus, particularly those dealing with unskilled and casual labor, thousands of men and women are being exploited, and public employment bureaus or exchanges are being crowded out of business.

It is made clear in the report that the figures on unemployment, which represent the state of the country's experience in the last two decades, are necessarily indicative of present conditions or of the last year.

Every Branch Studied

The investigation, which extended into more than 70 cities in 31 states and Canada, has just been completed. The full report, covering more than 600 printed pages, will be issued shortly. The survey was conducted by a staff of trained field investigators, all of whom had been engaged in employment work, under the direction of Shelby M. Harrison, director of the Foundation's Department of Surveys and Exhibits.

Virtually every known means for bringing work and the worker together was studied. The "want ad" pages of newspapers, the fee-charging labor agencies, the free public employment office, the labor union's method of securing work for its members, the fraternal order's activities in this field, the practice of applying for work at the factory gate or the office door, all were investigated. The report points out

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

WAHABI RAIDS MENACE MECCA; CITIZENS FLEE

Fall of City Would Seriously Affect Situation in Arabia and Throughout Islam

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29—British circles

have received no confirmation of the rumors persistent over the week end to the effect that Mecca had fallen into the hands of Wahabi raiders. As news of an event of such importance doubtless would arrive immediately from Jiddah the report may be regarded as premature.

Nevertheless, it is evident that Mecca is in imminent danger. The population is fleeing across in the direction of Jiddah, and officials of the Egyptian hospice having fled to Cairo for instructions, have been ordered to post the Egyptian flag and to succor the wounded. Also there is some reason to believe King Hussein and officials of the Government have removed their families. Unofficial sources suggest that the fall of the city is imminent.

Unrest Primarily Religious

The Wahabites of Nedj long have been at enmity with King Hussein and the Hassimite tribe. Recently they invaded Transjordan, which is ruled over by Hussein's son, Abdullah. The latter's followers are a race of savage reformers describable as the Puritans of the Moslem world. In addition to other prohibitions, their creed forbids the use of tobacco and coffee and their strong opposition to pilgrimages is manifested by their frequent massacre of caravans of pilgrims. Once before, in 1801, they captured Mecca and were only driven out by an Egyptian army during a war which lasted from 1810 to 1815.

Britain Not to Interfere

The fall of the city at this juncture would have far-reaching consequences on the situation in Arabia and throughout Islam. It would prejudice the attitude of the world toward the Hashemite and seriously jeopardize the scheme for the united Arabian Empire, the foundation of which was laid by the proclamation of Hussein as King of the Hejaz and the appointment of two of his sons as the rulers of Iraq and Transjordan, respectively.

The British Government, however, does not propose to interfere beyond recommending that both parties cease hostilities and discuss their differences in a friendly fashion. A demarche to this effect has already been made.

ELIMINATION FLIGHTS ARE HELD IN ENGLAND

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LYMPNE, Kent, Sept. 29—Of the 19

airplane trials, only eight are left in after the elimination tests. The weather was very windy and so unfavorable that after the dismantling of engines, only one hour's flying was possible.

Engine trouble and excessive vibration caused some retirements. The parosol monoplane, Westland Wigden, which aroused much interest, was driven down against a hillside and damaged. Of the eight surviving airplanes, five have Bristol Cherub engines, two Angami and one A B C.

Stockholm (P)—The World's Postal

conference, which met here recently, adjourned without here Sept. 2, in preparation for the next convention. One group, headed by the English, urged that London be chosen. Opponents with the same vigor pleaded for Buenos Aires. They argued that with the exception of one convention held in Washington, America in the 60 years existence of the association never had been taken into consideration.

Baltimore (P)—The Shot Tower, which has stood as a landmark at Fayette and Front Streets in Baltimore for almost 100 years, will be purchased by the city of Baltimore and preserved, if efforts of a number of citizens and organizations are successful.

Mexico City—President Obregon

made it clear in talking to newspaper correspondents that whatever recommendations for petroleum legislation resulted from the present conferences between the attorneys for the principal foreign oil interests operating in Mexico and the government representatives, they must be within the limits set by the 1917 legislation before he would approve them.

Washington—The State Department announces that Percy Owen, chief of the automotive division of the Department of Commerce, has been appointed American delegate to the conference to be held in Paris in October or November next for the purpose of creating a central council of international jurists.

Hamburg (P)—Walter Greig, a

journalist and Wilhelm Leiser, a film photographer, left here Sept. 2 in a 21-foot sailing boat to sail around the world. They started up the Rhine River by the way of the Rhine-Rhone canal, down the Rhine River, the Mediterranean, to the Canary Islands, bound for South America as the first leg of their journey.

Clean News and Fewer Crime Stories Demanded in California and Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York City, Sept. 29

DISPATCH in the New York Times from Murphysboro, Ill., asks that less crime news be printed in the press of the country. The dispatch says:

"A resolution calling on the press to give less attention to crime in southern Illinois and to devote more space to constructive news, has been passed by the Retail Merchants' Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce here. The resolution also asks that the public co-operate with the news agencies in gathering constructive news from southern Illinois."

"The resolution declares that all southern Illinois suffers under the news accounts through the press in which unnecessary details of crimes committed in certain communities and by certain organized factions are given, and that such 'publicity reflects unduly upon the integrity of a vast majority of the law-abiding people of the State.'"

HERRIOT WARNS CLERICALS HIS DUTY IS TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF THE STATE

French Premier Cannot Admit Interests of People Can Be Defended in Name of Any Authority Other Than National Sovereignty

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 29—The important

letter written by Edouard Herriot in reply to the cardinals who protested in violent language against reopening the religious war does not appear to satisfy anybody. Naturally it could not please the Nationalists who take the Roman Catholic side, because M. Herriot declines to be dictated to by French cardinals in fulfillment of his political duties. But is also criticized by the Radicals, who complain that it does not go far enough and finally remove the Egyptian army during a war which lasted from 1810 to 1815.

There is no definite pronouncement on abolishing the Embassy at the Vatican, and there is no clear pronouncement on the problem of Alsace-Lorraine. It is found vague reference to congregations of monks and nuns who were expelled from France by the laws of a generation ago.

Undoubtedly, on the Radical side there is a strong group which would rejoice in a renewal of former bitter quarrels and on the Roman Catholic side there is a desire to make the most of the alleged attack on religion to provoke political reactions which would be dangerous to the present Government. M. Herriot, however, does not intend to do this.

CHINESE BATTLE ON SIX-MILE LINE

Offensive Enables Chekiang Army to Drive Kiangsu Forces Back

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29 (P)—Hundreds

of Chinese soldiers were killed and many others wounded today on a six-mile front, from Niansang to Mulu, when armies of rival military governors fighting for possession of Shanghai continued hostilities with impetuous intensity.

According to a witness who returned this afternoon, after traversing the sector from Niansang to Mulu west of Shanghai, both sides were drenching the lines with shrapnel.

The offensive, which has resulted in continuous firing since it opened on Saturday morning, has enabled the Chekiang forces to drive the Kiangsu troops back six miles, according to Gen. Hsia Chao-lin, commander of the Chekiang forces in the center of activity.

Japan Prevents Gen. Chang

From Traversing Railroad

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PEKING, Sept. 29—The statement

in General Wu Pei Fu's proclamation that the refusal to allow government troops to use all facilities is tantamount to helping the rebels is a direct connection with the South Manchuria Railway. General Wu Pei Fu has asked the Japanese Minister if Government troops could use the line in case it might be useful in attacking Chang Tso Lin, but the Minister declined to do so.

A headquarters bulletin here says the Japanese have refused to permit Chang Tso Lin to move troops or ammunition across this Manchurian railway zone. If this is correct, it indicates the Japanese decision to prevent fighting east of the railway, and the refusal now to permit Chang Tso Lin to cross opens the way to a subsequent refusal to Gen. Wu Pei Fu of a similar right without involving the charge of unneutrality.

Small skirmishes continue along the northern front.

WOMAN ELECTED MAYOR

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The first woman for Mayor of the first North Carolina city to have a woman for Mayor. The city commissioners there have just elected Mrs. James H. Cowan to fill the unexpired term of her husband, who was Mayor for a number of years.

LABOR MINISTRY MODIFIES VIEWS ON SOVIET PACT

Question Remains Whether It Will Ride Loan Clauses to a General Election

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29—Has the Govern-

ment dismounted or will it ride the loan clauses of the Russian treaty to a general election in November? This question is still asked here today, despite the conciliatory announcement now made. Speaking at Derby on Saturday, Ramsay MacDonald, referring to the loan, said: "We are asking for no better check. We are to lay it down in black and white and get the signatures of the Russian representatives to it that the loan will be limited to the amount that the British House of Commons says, that it can only be spent in ways the British House of Commons will accept, that it must be guaranteed by securities the British House of Commons will regard as good securities."

This statement was a part of the fighting speech in which Mr. MacDonald, on the one hand, loudly challenged the vote of censure over the treaty, and, on the other, explained in an aside to the Liberals that he hopes to meet their objections after all.

These objections, he it remembered, have been summed up authoritatively by H. H. Asquith, who has declared his party will not "afford countenance even of an anticipatory and contingent sanction to a guarantee by British taxpayers of a loan of an undefined amount upon unspecified conditions to the Soviet Government."

Opinion in Liberal Circles

The view taken in Liberal circles here today is that Mr. MacDonald's statement goes a long way toward meeting objections to the treaty, though his assurances are still too vague. The prospect of a general election over this treaty, although not removed, is thus rendered very much more remote, since the Liberals hold the balance in Parliament.

The question remains, Can Mr. MacDonald make good his assurances with such completeness as to save the Liberals after all from being obliged to perform to them the unwelcome function of calling a general election on this question? This now depends not only upon the Government but also upon the measure of co-operation not contained in the treaty but which has already obtained or will be able to obtain hereafter from the Soviet representatives, whose signatures Mr. MacDonald has arranged before November, when Parliament is to be called upon to decide.

Many while holders of Tsarist bonds will, if the proposed treaty is signed in its present form, be bound to accept a partial settlement of their claims as final, without being able to use the lure of a new loan as bait to get better terms for repayment of the old. Such is the explanation now offered for the mysterious happenings at the beginning of August when the first draft of the treaty was turned down on the fifth and another almost identical draft accepted and signed three days later.

Mr. MacDonald referred to this mystery in his speech at Derby, but refused to unravel it beyond leaving it to be inferred that the Soviet had climbed down in the interim.

Bondholders Lose Freedom

Under the terms of the original draft, the Soviet Government agreed that it would satisfy British holders of Tsarist loans payable in non-Russian currency after negotiation between the parties concerned, namely, the Soviet Government and the bondholders. This was in Article VI of the first draft of the Treaty.

Article VII of the Government of His Britannic Majesty recognizes that the financial and economic position of the Union renders impracticable the full satisfaction of claims referred to in Article VI. When stating the points to be included in the complementary treaty, the first draft did not mention Article VII, thus leaving bondholders free to try to get payment on account from the Soviet Government now and full payment later, despite the British Government's opinion that full payment is impracticable.

In the second draft articles VI and VII of the first draft both were part of the complementary treaty, and the complementary treaty will contain—among other things—the conditions accepted in accordance with this Article VI. In other words, the terms of the agreement with bondholders must recognize the impracticability of the Soviet Government ever meeting its obligations in full. Thus by a subtle regrouping of words the bondholders lose freedom of action in their negotiations and the Bolsheviks establish the thesis they have been trying to persuade western nations to adopt since the days of Genoa.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT THE COAST

HIGH RIVER, Alta., Sept. 29—The

Prince of Wales will leave his ranch on Wednesday, spending Thursday afternoon in Jasper Park, and reaching Vancouver on Friday. He expects to spend two or three days in Vancouver and Victoria, and to stop at Banff on his way back to Calgary, where he is due on Oct. 9.

The Prince's stay at his ranch has been characterized by great activity, though a different sort from that of his long Island visit. He pitched his tent and went over the plans for management of his ranch. Tomorrow he will entertain neighboring ranchers at luncheon and take a ride on the range. He will preside on Wednesday at a sale of pedigree stock.

Poles to Ask France to Relax Grip on Credit

Warsaw, Sept. 29

THE Minister of War, General

Sikorski, is going to Paris and London shortly to study army organization and military equipment. The main object of the visit to Paris, however, according to circles close to the War Department, is to try to induce the Herriot Government to relax some of the restrictions put upon the 400,000,000 franc credit extended by France to Poland, as Polish financial reforms have caused a reduction in military appropriations, and General Sikorski feels the army is badly in need of equipment.

The army budget for 1925 amounts to 35 per cent of the total government expenses, compared with 40 per cent in 1924.

ULSTER STANDS STEADFAST ON THE ACT OF 1920

Lord Londonderry Declares North Will Not "Budge an Inch"

By Special Cable

BELFAST, Sept. 29—Loyalist

Ulster stands solidly on the act of 1920, will countenance nothing being the rectification of the boundary of the six-county area by force of arms if necessary—these are the impressions gathered by The Christian Science Monitor representative in discussing the question with representative classes of opinion here. One heard on all sides that the Irish Free State's aim is the extinguishing of Ulster as an imperial unit. The Ministers of Londonderry, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the other day voiced the general northern conviction when he said that the Free State was seeking to advance the boundary to the North at every opportunity, but that while Ulster was anxious for peace, it would not "budge an inch."

The tone of the utterances in the mass meetings held to protest any boundary change, shows the belief that English party politics is largely mixed up with the present phase of the Irish question. Anti-labor sentiment was voiced at several of these meetings and strong disapproval of Ramsay MacDonald was shown, although as already called Mr. Lloyd George is held mainly responsible.

It follows that much has yet to be arranged before November, when Parliament is to be called upon to decide.

Lord Cave and Lord Carson

Contribute to Controversy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29—Viscount Cave

and Baron Carson today published statements here preliminary to the Ulster questions coming up in Parliament tomorrow. Lord Carson contends that when Parliament is asked "to alter and strengthen an article in the treaty to which different and inconsistent meanings have been assigned," it is entitled also to declare that it understands that article to mean, and in what sense it intends the supplemental agreement to have effect.

Lord Carson discusses the history of the dispute to show that the pledges safeguarding the integrity of Ulster territories are real and binding. He warns that the non-fulfillment may have grave effects far beyond Ireland's limits, for, assuredly, he says, "there is a greater Ulster in the dominions beyond the sea."

In the meanwhile arrangements for the passage in Parliament of the measure Lord Cave and Lord Carson are now combating have been completed.

Ramsay MacDonald is to introduce the second reading tomorrow, and the bill may become law in a fortnight, since the Conservatives, though opposing it in the strongest manner, when stating the points to be included in the complementary treaty, the first draft did not mention Article VII, thus leaving bondholders free to try to get payment on account from the Soviet Government now and full payment later, despite the British Government's opinion that full payment is impracticable.

In the second draft articles VI and VII of the first draft both were part of the complementary treaty, and the complementary treaty will contain—among other things—the conditions accepted in accordance with this Article VI. In other words, the terms of the agreement with bondholders must recognize the impracticability of the Soviet Government ever meeting its obligations in full. Thus by a subtle regrouping of words the bondholders lose freedom of action in their negotiations and the Bolsheviks establish the thesis they have been trying to persuade western nations to adopt since the days of Genoa.

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LEAGUE STRIVES TO FIND MEANS TO MEET JAPAN

Delegates Attempt to Solve Difficulty Raised by Tokyo Delegate

PROBLEM MAKES LITTLE HEADWAY

Several Members Favor Contentious Amendment—Discussions in Private

GENEVA, Sept. 29 (P)—The palace of the League of Nations was the scene of dramatic incidents today as the weary delegates assembled in an attempt to discover a solution of the difficulty created by Japan's demand for an amendment to the proposed protocol of arbitration and security, and in an effort to save the protocol which continued to be endangered by the new turn of events.

The sub-committee to which the matter had been entrusted held a brief meeting, but adjourned until this afternoon before taking up the Japanese problem because the leaders decided it would be more practical and less dangerous to find a satisfactory formula in private conversations. Therefore Viscount Ishii held a meeting with Aristide Briand and Louis Loucheur of the French delegation, Paul Hymans of Belgium and other members of the Council.

Discussion Is Friendly

Another meeting was held at the same time and this one was attended by Mr. Adachi of Japan, J. Limburg of Holland, H. Rolin of Belgium, Vittorio Scialoja of Italy, and Raoul Ferey of France, who opposed the Japanese amendment last night and who today endeavored to find a formula which would satisfy the Japanese aspirations while safeguarding the rights of individual states as regards sovereignty in domestic matters which have been pronounced to be strictly domestic by the World Court of Justice.

The discussion at this meeting apparently was of a friendly character, but little headway was made before the adjournment because most of the conferees supported the Japanese point of view. Mr. Rolin particularly being bound by his public declaration yesterday evening.

The subcommittee, acting on M. Loucheur's advice, decided there was plenty of time for discussion on the theory that an over-hasty solution would be worse than none at all. This attitude on the part of the delegates is bound to lengthen the session of the present Assembly, which it is now foreseen, may last until the end of the week.

No Way Out Found

None of the forenoon discussions found a way out of the difficulty. The Japanese insisted that their only desire was to close effectually all of the loopholes in the Covenant, so that the Japanese and the other countries would have the opportunity to continue mediation discussions when they had been thrown out of court on the ground that the Japanese domestic jurisdiction of the other party.

asked to speak next, declared Mr. Politt had convinced him, and instead of speaking against the amendment spoke in favor of it.

M. Loucheur suggested that the matter be referred back to the subcommittee, adding to the subcommittee, the president of the Assembly, Mr. Motta. To this Mr. Adachi agreed, saying that he hoped in subcommittee the deletion of the clause would be accepted.

As to this, it may be remarked that the addition of the Australian representative to the subcommittee scarcely adds to the probability, as a white Australia is one of the main points at issue. The situation is serious by reason of the fact that a contrary vote by Japan when the Protocol comes before the Assembly would cause its rejection. Whether Japan would go to this length, or content itself with abstention is unknown.

The Japanese apparently are trying to brand as "aggressor" the nation which when challenged on a question it claims to be domestic, refuses arbitration thereon and to establish the doctrine that the state which considers itself aggrieved would not be an aggressor if it resorted to war.

FILING OF ELECTION EXPENSES CLOSING

The last hour for making campaign expense returns, under the corrupt practices act, by candidates for office on the state ticket at the primaries, is at 5 o'clock tonight. All had not filed up to mid-afternoon.

Among the returns were those of Frederick H. Gillett, candidate for the United States Senate, \$4872.79; James Jackson, candidate for Governor, \$1754.49; Charles L. Burrill, candidate for nomination in the Executive Council, \$7; James W. Bean, candidate for nomination for state treasurer, \$2038.72; and Thomas J. Boynton, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, \$25.

CHAMBER CAFETERIA OPENS

The Boston Chamber of Commerce opened its new public cafeteria this noon. It is located in the Pompeian room of the new Chamber of Commerce building, and is said to be one of the largest and most attractive cafeterias in Boston. It has a seating capacity of 500. The occasion marked the completion of the \$7,000,000 building which will be opened formally with a week of festivities, commencing Oct. 6.

EVENTS TONIGHT

American Society for Municipal Improvements: Opening session of annual convention, Copley Plaza, 8. Opening night for Boston evening schools.

La Follette-Wheeler Club of Harvard University: Public organization meeting, address on "Why a Third Party?" by Prof. C. R. Skinner of Tufts College, La Follette presidential election, Harvard Union, 8.

Annual reception to students of Harvard graduate schools, Phillips Brooks House, 7:30.

Special Libraries Association of Boston: Sixth anniversary supper and meeting, Walker Memorial Building, Technology, 6:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Concert by male quartet, Huntington Avenue Branch, 8. New England Bakers' Association: Convention, New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Free public lecture on Christian Science in aid of First Church of Christ, 1000 State Street, 8 o'clock.

Miss Lucia C. Coulton, C. S. of London, Eng., member of the Board of Lecturers of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

Theaters: Boston Opera House—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8:15.

Colonial—Ethel Barrymore in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," 8:15.

Conley Clubs Are Tramps—8:15.

Hollis—Cyril Maude in "Aren't We All?" 8:15.

Arlington—"Advertising April," 8:15.

St. James—"Polly of the Circus," 8:15.

Keith—"Vandenberg," 8:15.

Madison—"Mr. Battling Butler," 8:15.

Selsky—"William Hodge in 'For All of Us,'" 8:15.

Photoplays: State—"Voltaire"—Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln, 2:30, 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW: Brockton Fair, opening day. Free inspection of automobile brakes, on Newberry Street between Exeter and Fairfield, 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Kiwanis Club of Boston: Luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science in aid of First Church of Christ, 1000 State Street, 8 o'clock.

Miss Lucia C. Coulton, C. S. of London, Eng., member of the Board of Lecturers of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES FOR TOMORROW: WEEL, Edison Elec. Bldg., Co., Boston, Mass., (302 Meters): 12 m.—Luncheon Music by Dok-Eisenberg and his orchestra. 2 p. m.—Music and educational talk. 8 p. m.—Program direct from WEAF, New York Studio.

WNAI, Shepard Street, Boston, Mass., (278 Meters): 10:35 a. m.—Women's Club talks—Martha Lee, Jean Sargent. 1 p. m.—Sheila Colonial Orchestra. 6:35 p. m.—WNAI Dinner Dance—Ray Roseman and his orchestra. 8 p. m.—Concert—The Boston Symphony Orchestra. 11:30 p. m.—Variety selections by principals from "Mr. Battling Butler," playing at the Majestic Theater.

WGL, Am. Radio & Research Corp., Watford, Mass. (560 Meters): 8 p. m.—The "Maddy" Smith Orchestra (Maddy Smith, director), program to be announced. George Rogers, popular songs, playing his own accompaniments.

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Made of rich pile fabrics. Many with large collar, cuffs and bandings of popular furs.
Fur Coats \$65.00 to \$189.50

WORLD FLIGHT OF 27,534 MILES IS COMPLETED

(Continued from Page 1)

of 76.36 miles an hour. A total of 57 stops was made.

If the aviators were equipped with machines that could stand 24 hours a day flying for the world trip at the average of 76.36 miles an hour they would have finished the journey in approximately 15 days and six hours.

By encircling the globe in the flying time of 4 1/2 little over 15 days, the United States Army fliers shattered the notable feat of John H. Mears, who, in 1913, went around the world by ship, train and other modes of travel in 35 days, 21 hours, 36 minutes.

Past trips around the globe include one made by Nellie Bly, a reporter, in 1889, shortly after Jules Verne published his famous book, "Around the World in Eighty Days." She did it in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes. In 1905, Henry Frederick cut this time to 54 days, 7 hours, 2 minutes. Frederick's record was broken in 1911 by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt who encircled the earth in 29 days, 19 hours, 42 minutes, 35 seconds.

The making of the plan for the air-trail-blazers occupied more time on the part of the army authorities than the men spent on the journey. Everything was arranged to minimize the chance of failure. The 27,000 mile trail was divided into seven divisions. An advance officer was sent out over each division months in advance of the scheduled start date to prepare maps, obtain weather data, and to lay supply depots and stations at important points en route. Supplies were then sent to places chosen by the advance officers.

Spare Parts Ready: Special Douglas air cruisers were built in a California factory, each driven by a 400-horsepower Liberty motor and having a cruising radius, with auxiliary gasoline tanks, of 1500 to 2000 miles. They were the only planes of their type in the world. Spare engines and parts were scattered along the route, and everything was in readiness when the aviators left Santa Monica, Calif., March 17, for Seattle, where the planes were outfitted with pontoons and the start of the flight made made April 6.

During the flight the Americans either skirted or flew over 21 countries and provinces and 25 states and one territory of the Union. With each air cruiser consuming 20 gallons of gasoline in an hour of flying, the three planes used in approximately 371 flying hours 21,000 gallons. Each plane used about 30 gallons of oil every 2400 miles and in the 27,534 mile flight the machines had 1020 gallons of oil.

During the 28,000 mile journey the planes Chicago and New Orleans had seven engine changes, while the Boston I, sunk off Faroe Islands, had six engine changes before the final accident in the north Atlantic. Questioned on the feasibility of the route followed, Lieutenant Smith said that the return of two of the four original cruisers was the answer.

ARMY AIRPLANES ARRIVE AT BROCKTON

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—Seven army airplanes from Mitchell Field arrived here this morning to take part in the program arranged for tomorrow in connection with the Brockton Fair. Thirty-five bombers will engage in the air races and sports scheduled.

An "All New England" air race, in which five planes will compete, is set for tomorrow afternoon. The route will be via Portsmouth, N. H.; Kittery, Me.; Burlington, Vt.; Putnam, Conn.; Providence, R. I., and back to Brockton.

LINER SAMARIA LISTS 1000 BOSTON-BOUND

Bringing nearly 1000 passengers, all for Boston, the Cunard Line steamer Samaria is expected to reach the East Boston terminal of the line about 10 a. m., Wednesday, from Liverpool and Queenstown. Wireless reports received today indicate the steamer was 750 miles east of Boston light at 8 a. m. today, it is the last trip of the Samaria to Boston this season, marking the end of the summer tourist season. Passengers on the Samaria include:

AMOCAT: Fruits, Vegetables, WEST COAST GROCERY CO., TACOMA, WASH.

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133 first, 378 second and 411 third class. Among the first-class passengers are the Rev. Edmund S. Rousmaniere, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Mrs. Rousmaniere, who have been touring Great Britain during the summer. Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Logan of the Yankee division, and Mrs. Logan are returning to their South Boston home, and it is expected that Mr. Logan will resume his duties as justice of the South Boston District Court next week. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Dexter of the Back Bay and North Shore, who went to England to meet their daughter, Miss Elsie G. Dexter, and Miss Edith Stedman, at the termination of a year's tour of Europe and Asia made by the young women, also are returning, with the girls, on the Samaria.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF BUTTER STORED

Massachusetts never had so much butter in storage as it has at present. According to figures issued at the State House today there is a surplus of 24,848,495 pounds. This is 7,000,000 pounds above the average for last year and 4,000,000 pounds above the previous high record in 1919.

Egg holdings, on the other hand, are considerably below the average being 500,000 dozen less than the previous low record of September, 1921. The total amount of food in cold storage on Sept. 1 was greater than for the past two years, the figure for 1924 being 56,203,752.

BAKERS OPEN THEIR ANNUAL CONVENTION

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 29 (Special).—Bakers representing virtually every section of New England gathered at the New Ocean House today for the opening session of the New England Bakers' Association convention. Approximately 700 are attending.

Speakers included on the program are Elizabeth MacDonald of the Modern Priscilla magazine, Ellis Baus, Clarence Cass, Dr. William Boos, and Charles H. Burleigh. A varied schedule of athletic events has also been arranged. The convention will close Tuesday evening with a banquet when Dr. T. H. Hsieh of China, and Charles L. Underhill, Representative in Congress, will speak.

TESTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

General and foreign language examinations for service in the Boston Public Library will be held in the Barton Gallery of the central library in Copley Square on Oct. 18 at 9:15 a. m. and 2:15 p. m. They are open only to high school graduates. Those passing the examinations obtain the status of Grade C. In the same place at 9:15 a. m. on Oct. 25 there will be an examination for persons desiring employment as extra service assistants. It is open to residents of Boston who have completed one year in high school.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE SPEAKS

Frank T. Johns, Socialist-Labor candidate for the Presidency, visited Boston yesterday, delivering two addresses, one in the afternoon at the Parkman bandstand, and the other in the evening at 63 Shawmut Avenue, headquarters of the local organization. Mr. Johns spoke in favor of trusts, advocating that the system in itself be maintained, but that the doctrine of private property be abolished.

BUS LINE OPENED

The Boston & Maine railroad today withdrew the gasoline car from its Ashburham branch and began the operation of a motorbus over the road for passengers on the same schedule. Freight service will be continued by rail.

EXAMINATIONS TAKEN

Ninety-three sergeants of the Boston police department are today taking the civil service examination at the State House for promotion to the rank of lieutenant. The list will be established about the first of November.

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BUS LINE CASE REACHES CLIMAX

Legal Battle Impends as Farnums Challenge Municipal Authority

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29 (Special).—New England's motor bus controversy was opened anew today when the Board of Selectmen of Southbridge refused permission to the Farnum line, operating between Providence and Worcester, to stop its cars within the village limits, either to leave or receive passengers. This action was taken at a special meeting of the board this morning.

Officials of the Farnum line will challenge the city authorities to enforce this ruling, it was said. Informed of the refusal of their request, they asserted that their busses would operate as usual tomorrow with the regular stops at South Bridge. The Farnum line holds that Southbridge has no jurisdiction over their interstate traffic. The selectmen deny this immunity, declaring that they intend to govern transportation within the village.

Counter-Proposal Rejected: Having rejected the request to receive and leave passengers, the Board of Selectmen today submitted a counter-proposal to the Farnum concern. They announced that they would favor Southbridge as a terminal, but would not permit intermediate stops. This suggestion was also rejected by the board.

When the Selectmen were made aware of the avowed determination of the Farnum people to continue their service, regardless of the prohibitive decision, they declined to say what means would be employed to enforce their act, expressing the intention to await actual violation of their refusal.

Interest through New England is centered upon the legal battle which is expected to result from the clash between the Southbridge and the Farnum line. It is known that various interests, concerned with both sides of the controversy, have been waiting an opportunity to force a test case of the right of the bus lines to operate against the wishes of a city under the interstate commerce regulations.

Lines Are Drawn

Automobile manufacturers in various parts of the United States have it is known that they are willing to back financially an effort on the part of the bus lines to establish definitely privileges which will be favorable to them. It is an open question whether a branch of the Motor Coach Association has been established in Providence, the Rhode Island terminal of the Farnum line, and that it has engaged James S. Swift to defend its stand under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, it is understood, is prepared to oppose the claims made under the interstate commerce laws. It asserts that the interstate busses should not be permitted an indiscriminate use of the highways, in competition with the railroads until the Legislature has enacted laws regulating them.

LIBRARY TO PUBLISH LECTURE COURSE LIST

Opportunities for adult education in Boston in the form of free public lectures and public educational courses, which are free or practically

Wilson-Schulz & Co. Automotive Electricians USL BATTERIES ATWATER KENT RADIO 245 E. MINER AVE., STOCKTON, CALIF. Phone 4207

Littlefield FURNITURE CO. 634 E. Main Street Phone 510 STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

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The Christian Science Monitor IS FOR SALE IN STOCKTON, CALIF., on the following news stand: Wilson's News Stand, 2 N. California St.

free, will be detailed in a booklet which the trustees of the Boston Public Library will have ready for free distribution after Oct. 1. The lectures and courses listed are offered by the Massachusetts Department of Education, division of university extension, Lowell Institute, the commission on extension courses, the Public Library of the city of Boston, Boston University, Franklin Union, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Simmons College, Massachusetts Normal Art School, Trade Union College, Boston Chamber of Commerce, American Literary Association, Boston Ruskin Club, and other institutions.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House last Saturday were the following:

Mrs. L. Krause, Lakewood, O.
Louise Krause, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. M. L. Coffey, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Helena Gates Page, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. D. Hoxie, Brewer, Me.
Mrs. Gertrude Soule Seely, Rochester, N. Y.
Henry M. Seely, Rochester, N. Y.
Clarice M. Noble, Washington, D. C.
Anna R. Dickey, Pasadena, Calif.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday afternoon and night; strong east winds, shifting to north Tuesday. Northern and Southern New England: Probably showers tonight and Tuesday; cooler tomorrow; strong east winds, shifting to north Tuesday. Weather Outlook for Week: Showers early part of week and again toward end; temperature near or below normal. Storm Warnings were displayed from Galveston to New York, N. Y., and from New York to New England. Disturbance developing over Virginia will cause strong easterly winds, with rain and thick weather this afternoon and tonight.

Official Temperatures

(4 a. m. standard time, 5th meridian)
Albany..... 66 Los Angeles..... 75
Atlantic City..... 62 Memphis..... 48
Boston..... 58 Montreal..... 62
Buffalo..... 46 Nantucket..... 64
Calgary..... 44 New Orleans..... 64
Charleston..... 74 New York..... 64
Chicago..... 46 Philadelphia..... 68
Cincinnati..... 48 Portland, Me..... 52
Des Moines..... 44 Portland, Ore..... 52
Eastport..... 48 Portland, Me..... 52
Galveston..... 62 San Francisco..... 54
Hatteras..... 74 St. Louis..... 46
Helena..... 42 Seattle..... 68
Jacksonville..... 56
Kansas City..... 41 Washington..... 59

High Tides at Boston

Today, 11:30 p. m.; tomorrow, noon. Light all vehicles at 6:01 p. m.

LEGION ISSUES WARNING

Members of the American Legion are reminded, in a special bulletin of the Department of Massachusetts, issued at the State House today, that they shall not hold office in the Legion and take an active part in politics while in office. The bulletin is signed by Leo M. Harlow, department commander.

Murray McAdam Yerbury

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Pupil of Professor Percy Dowd

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First Class Cafeteria Service Arlington Cafeteria 147 E. Poplar Phone 3605 STOCKTON, CALIF.

Goodwin CORSETS The Suffer Corset Shop Tel. 2428 116 N. Sutter St. STOCKTON, CALIF.

McAdams Grocery Pure Food Purveyors to Those Who Care ORVILLE G. YERBURY, Prop. "SERVICE OUR MOTTO FREE DELIVERY PHONE 616 901 N. WILSON WAY STOCKTON, CALIF.

Valley Floral Co. "THE STOCKTON FLORISTS" PHONE STOCKTON 247 NIGHT PHONE 2721-J 347 E. Weber Ave., Stockton, Calif.

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GARDEN FEATURES This is the most ambitious landscaping plan in Manhattan. Hundreds of cedars, boxwoods, dwarf Japanese maples, hybrid rhododendrons, ivy vines, and the like, planted as planned by Robert Cridland, landscape architect, make a delightful picture setting.

BEAUTY FEATURES This is the highest spot on Manhattan, three hundred feet above and overlooking the majestic Hudson. An extensive view of the River, Palisades, Westchester County, and Long Island Sound is ever changing and always interesting and inspiring.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES There are fourteen buildings in all, covering only 38% of the land. The architecture is Tudor, early 16th Century, constructed of the same materials. Holland brick, half timber and stucco bays, with slate shingled gables and mansards.

MONEY-BACK FEATURE The builder agrees to buy back after one year the apartment of any tenant-owner not fully satisfied. Every dollar of the purchase price paid will be returned PLUS interest at 6% per annum, LESS rent at the established market value covering the period the apartment was occupied.

Visit Hudson View Gardens today! See exhibition apartments furnished by The Wanamaker Store. Choose one having the exposure and view you prefer, then ask for printed price lists and figures showing how practical it is to own your own apartment home. The office on the premises is open day and evening including Sunday.

The by-laws of Hudson View Gardens, Inc., make it impossible for any family not approved to occupy an apartment now or at any future time. The requirements are the same as in other high-class co-operative apartments

Conceived and Constructed by DR. CHARLES V. PATERNO WOOD, DOLSON CO., INC. Agent Broadway, 72nd-73rd Sts.—Endicott 8900 NEW YORK CITY

200 TO SUBMIT HARVARD PLANS

Architects to Compete in Designing New Business School Group

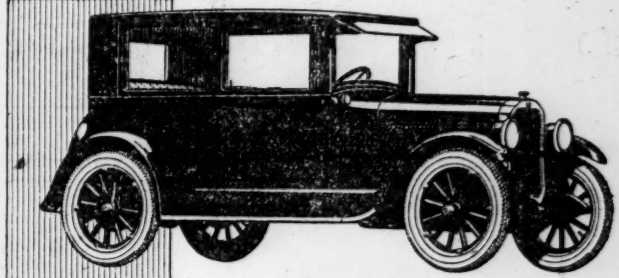
Architects throughout the Nation will compete in designing plans for the new buildings of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration to cost \$4,000,000. It is announced by the university. The buildings will stand on the Allston side of the Charles River, across from the Harvard freshman dormitories and opposite to the Stadium. The first stage in the architectural competition, in which 200 architects and firms already have given notice of intention to participate, will have no prizes and carry no remuneration. From the plans submitted in this first stage the best will be selected, and the financial position and business standing of the firms submitting them will be examined. The final stage not more than six firms of those submitting plans will be admitted, but in addition there will be six other firms—already selected by the university authorities—whose previous work for the university is held to entitle them to such recognition. Final stage competitors will receive \$250 each.

The funds for the eight or ten new buildings come from the George F. Baker Foundation. The total \$5,000,000 gift eventually will be used in developing the site selected for the school.

Members of the administrative boards recently named at Harvard are announced from Cambridge. In Harvard College—Chester N. Greenough, dean; Robert DeC. Ward, Gregory P. Baxter, George H. Chase, Harold H. Burbank, Delmar Leigh-

In the engineering school—Hector J. Hughes, dean; Harry E. Clifford, Albert Sauveur, Elmer P. Kohler, George C. Whipple, Lionel S. Marks.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES Eastern Steamship Lines report for August a surplus after deductions of \$27,758, compared with a surplus of \$364,858 in August, 1923; for eight months to Aug. 31, 1924 surplus was \$489,885 compared with \$423,759 in the corresponding period of 1923.



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A creation that embodies everything for which the name Fisher stands! Velour upholstered—and roomy and comfortable for five passengers! Wide doors give generous entrance space—the new patented one-piece windshield provides better ventilation and full driving vision. And underneath this splendid coach body, with its Duo Satin finish, is the famous tried and proved Oldsmobile Six chassis. See this Coach today!

The G. M. A. C. extended payment plan makes buying easy. All prices f.o.b. Lansing. Tax and spare tire additional.

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HOUSEKEEPING FEATURES
Hudson View Gardens kitchens contain the most elaborate equipment for housekeeping ever installed—motor driven dish-washing machine, automatic refrigerator, kitchen cabinet, garbage incinerator, ironing board cabinet, etc. Floors are linoleum covered.

HOTEL FEATURES
In addition to maximum housekeeping equipment there is a first class restaurant; a commissary where one may purchase butter, eggs, milk, and other foodstuffs; a great steam laundry; a tailor and valet; barber shop; beauty parlor; supervised maid service by the day, hour or week.

COMMUNITY FEATURES
An acre playground for children; an enclosed nursery for infants; four radio programs relayed to every living room; a community hall for social affairs—all add to the joy of living at Hudson View Gardens.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES
There are fourteen buildings in all, covering only 38% of the land. The architecture is Tudor, early 16th Century, constructed of the same materials. Holland brick, half timber and stucco bays, with slate shingled gables and mansards.

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Conceived and Constructed by DR. CHARLES V. PATERNO
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Broadway, 72nd-73rd Sts.—Endicott 8900
NEW YORK CITY

BRAKE TEST WEEK BEGINS

More Than 200 Drivers Voluntarily Stop for Motor Club Examination

Brakes squealed all morning long on Newbury Street, between Exeter and Fairfield streets, as the first day of the Boston Motor Club's week-long brake-testing campaign got under way with the aid of five decelerometers and more than 200 drivers desiring to make sure that their equipment for stopping in emergencies was in good order.

The occasion also marked the beginning of a state-wide movement by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, to run down automobiles with inefficient brakes. In the next month inspectors of the registry will test cars in almost every city of Massachusetts, and Mr. Goodwin will suspend the registrations of those motorists tested to him as having bad brakes. Tests are being made in Springfield today and it was reported that 6000 cars were overhauled in Worcester last week.

The owners of all cars whose brakes were examined and found wanting this morning will receive letters from Mr. Goodwin telling them that their registrations have been suspended until an official test shows that the brakes have been put in order.

Those in charge of the work expect to test from 400 to 500 cars this afternoon and expect a total of 3000 tested cars by the end of the week. A very low proportion of cars tested this morning were found with bad brakes, probably not more than 20 per cent.

This was ascribed to the fact that the drivers who turned into Newbury Street for the tests came voluntarily. Later in the week, when the testing becomes compulsory, it is thought that the proportion of cars with faulty braking equipment will be greater.

The work is under the supervision of Daniel S. Hickey, secretary of the Boston Motor Club, who was assisted by George Chamberlain and Robert O'Brien of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, and by Dr. F. C. Stanley and T. C. Bateson, engineers of the Boston Motor Club.

REGISTRAR MAKES PLEA TO MOTORISTS

Drivers Urged to Co-operate in Brockton Fair Week

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, today issued a statement to motorists attending the Brockton Fair to co-operate with him in upholding the motor laws of the state.

He said in part: "This week all New England roads lead to the Brockton Fair. In former years it was 'Trot, trot to Brockton' at the then high speed of 10 miles an hour. Today it is 'Chug-chug to Brockton' at a speed of 30-40-50 miles an hour.

In addition to the ordinary present day congestion of traffic, tens of thousands of motorists will be on our roads, all in more or less of a hurry to reach the fair grounds. Going home from the fair drivers will be overtaken by darkness an hour earlier and the exhilaration of the snappy October air will incline many to 'step on it'.

"Under these conditions I bespeak the co-operation of every motorist in this state to help me keep down the number of mishaps. Every precaution must be taken. Motorists should see that their brakes and lights are right and that their speed is at all times reasonable and proper. The police and our state inspectors will be on the look-out for speedsters and especially for any who are in and out of line. My admonition is 'slow down.' When in doubt, wait a minute."

TELEPHONE RATES HEARING RESUMED

Counsel for Company Questions City Expert

Discussion of methods of accounting employed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company featured the hearing at the State House today before the Department of Public Utilities on the company's petition to make higher charges for service.

This petition is being opposed by the City of Boston and the proceedings today included a cross-examination by Charles S. Pierce, counsel for the company; of Samuel H. Millard, an expert employed by the city in an effort to show that the grounds

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS MEET TO TALK CITY IMPROVEMENT

American Society Opens 4-Day Session in Boston--Paving and Traffic Problems on Program

During the 30 years of its career the American Society for Municipal Improvement, which convened this morning at the Copley Plaza Hotel for a four-day session, has seen many aspects of its work undergo great change. Its primary problems now are problems of municipal paving, taking into account the vast increase in motor traffic and the consequent changes essential to paving construction.

The convention calls together more than 500 consulting engineers from a territory extending from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains and a considerable number of delegates from Canada. Ten years ago the society met in Boston. This year's sessions continue through Thursday evening, with elaborate programs morning, afternoon and evening of each day of paramount importance to the city.

Several trips outside the city, subordinate to the formal program but immediately related to subjects of the program, have been planned. An exhibit, notably a trip Wednesday evening to the General Electric Works in Lynn. Theater parties and various entertainments for women attending the convention have also been planned.

The society is an organization made up of the foremost engineers of the country, organized for the establishment of a high standard of consulting engineering.

Its members give their services gratuitously in the drawing up of standard specifications covering all types of municipal improvement. A. S. M. I. specifications "has been a hall-mark of engineering excellence, and is looked upon by authorities seeking the highest development in such engineering as greatly to be desired."

The fact that the services of skilled engineers are available gratuitously where they may be needed has made the society of the greatest value to small communities eager to plan wisely but lacking large funds wherewith to engage experts to deal with immediate problems.

Such municipal problems as paving, sewer and street design, water works to a certain extent, park development and problems involved in questions of public safety, are liberally represented in the programs arranged for the convention. The committee on specifications met this afternoon for the divisional arrangement of topics and business to come before the convention proper.

This evening Mayor James M. Curley will make the address of welcome and the convention will be formally opened. E. R. Dutton, president of the society, assistant city engineer of Minneapolis, Minn., will make the principal address, and the reports of the executive committee of the secretary, Charles C. Brown, city engineer, Lakeland, Fla.; of the treasurer, Robert Hoffmann, chief engineer, Department of Public Service, Cleveland, and of the finance committee, W. A. Hansell Jr., chairman, superintendent of construction, Atlanta, Ga., will be made. An informal reception will follow this program.

The longest program of the convention occurs tomorrow morning with 11 formal papers and several questions assigned for general discussion. Many of the papers bear

Free Services

The fact that the services of skilled engineers are available gratuitously where they may be needed has made the society of the greatest value to small communities eager to plan wisely but lacking large funds wherewith to engage experts to deal with immediate problems.

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This evening Mayor James M. Curley will make the address of welcome and the convention will be formally opened. E. R. Dutton, president of the society, assistant city engineer of Minneapolis, Minn., will make the principal address, and the reports of the executive committee of the secretary, Charles C. Brown, city engineer, Lakeland, Fla.; of the treasurer, Robert Hoffmann, chief engineer, Department of Public Service, Cleveland, and of the finance committee, W. A. Hansell Jr., chairman, superintendent of construction, Atlanta, Ga., will be made. An informal reception will follow this program.

The longest program of the convention occurs tomorrow morning with 11 formal papers and several questions assigned for general discussion. Many of the papers bear

on which the city bases its opposition are not sustained by the facts. Mr. Millard has contended that stable and garage expense should be charged to the operating costs. The company holds that it should be credited to the capital account and thus be included in the investment on which dividends may be paid.

The cross examination was highly technical and dealt entirely with accounting and bookkeeping procedure. Mr. Millard said that some points on which he had previously not been clear were satisfactorily explained to him by Mr. Pierce. These had to do with the allocation of "clearing accounts."

Amundsen Seeks to Meet His Debts

Arctic Explorer to Give Lectures in America and Fly to Pole

By Special Cable
CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 29.—Capt. Roald Amundsen left on Saturday for New York via Sweden and the Swedish-America Line to carry out a series of speaking engagements in America, lasting until June. The lectures will deal with the South Pole, the North Pole and aviation. According to authoritative information published in the Morgenbladet, Captain Amundsen hopes by means of this tour to obtain funds to cover his obligations concerning his recent bankruptcy and the payment of monthly wages to the families of the crew of the Maud expedition.

Bankruptcy proceedings opened at Captain Amundsen's own wish on behalf of his creditors, the chief creditor being his brother, Leon. He hoped to settle certain complicated legal matters concerning proprietary rights in an estate near Christiania. In this way he wants to settle his obligations himself and declines help offered from abroad. He did not ask help, holding the previous favors on the part of the Norwegian state and people sufficient.

STEPHAN RADITCH IS FAVORABLE TO LIMITED MONARCHY

By Special Cable
BELGRADE, Sept. 29.—The news from Zagreb is daily becoming more favorable, and, though it is not official, it may be considered reliable. According to the information of people close to Stephan Raditch, it seems that he intends to see the King regarding a proposed consolidation and a definite agreement between the Serbs and Croats. According to the same source, Mr. Raditch declares that in politics the main thing is the substance not the form, and he may renounce a republic for a truly democratic monarchy.

This is an important change in Mr. Raditch's attitude. He also praises the King for having put into force a parliamentary government. The Daily Politika writes that Prutogoroff, temporary chief of the Macedonian revolutionary organization, accuses the Serbs of the assassination of Todor Alexandroff and threatens to kill high Yugoslav personalities. The Yugoslav authorities place no credence in the news, but such an accusation shows that the Macedonian organization has lost its head owing to the grave internal crisis.

DUTCH TO MAKE FLIGHT TO BATAVIA

By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, Sept. 29.—On Wednesday next Mr. Vanderhoop pilot of the Netherlands Aero Company and Lieutenant Poelman of the Dutch Army will start with a mechanical machine of the newest type from Amsterdam via Prague, Belgrade, Constantinople, Bagdad, Calcutta, Medan to Batavia, a distance of over 9000 miles with 20 halting places. This will be the first time that a mercantile airplane has been used on such distance. An experienced Indian aviator will meet them at Singapore, plotting them to Medan. The airplane has 360 horse power, could hold eight men and remain 10 hours in the air.

George A. Gray Co.
The Store for Service
113-115-117, 119 W. Sup. St.
DULUTH, MINN.
STRIKINGLY STYLISH FOR FALL ARE LONG SILK TUNICS FASHIONED OF THESE LOVELY NEW TUNIC SILKS.

Over the tops—along the after-tune will occupy first place. Easy to fashion—altogether becoming to wear. Choose at our Silk Section from: Tunic Grepes, Inlaid Voles—Batavia, Charnois—Chinchilla, Satine and Broaded Grepes in popular color—Brick, Mahogany and Tan shades as well as lustrous Blacks.

All are 40 inches wide—all are exquisitely rich qualities.

The finest Garden Apartments in the Only Garden Apartment Section in New York City

The Towers
100% Co-operative
Occupancy October 1st
Jackson Heights

EACH building of The Towers Garden Apartments is a fireproof, detached building, with elevators, facing the sweep of a wide park street, separated from its neighbor group by a forty feet wide transverse garden, leading into the great central 500 feet by 75 feet wide Italian Gardens. Free and open to air and sunlight, perfect ventilation and light are assured. Individually, the apartments offer that diversity in the arrangement that the experience of America's leading home designers has demonstrated best meets the requirements of the modern family.

If you are now paying \$150 to \$300 a month in rent, you can purchase, with a moderate down payment, a New Garden Apartment under the Jackson Heights Plan of 100% Co-operative Ownership and SAVE HALF YOUR RENT.

Send for Booklet "HOMES AND GARDENS"

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Manhattan Office: 50 EAST 42nd STREET, Murray Hill
Jackson Heights Office: 25th St. and Polk Ave., Havemeyer 2360

Automobile Service—Phone for Appointment
Floor Plans and Terms Sent Upon Request

favor upon the President's suggestion that a new postal salary bill be "scientifically" drawn up. It is pointed out by Thomas Flaherty, executive secretary of the federation, that all the necessary information was on hand when the original bill favored by the postal employees was drawn up, that it was the result of careful investigation by congressional committees and that a new bill would "send the legislation into another session of Congress, delaying possibly for years."

Public sentiment is increasingly in favor of an increase in the wages of postal employees to make them conform to general wage standards in other occupations, according to reports coming in to headquarters of the General Federation of Post-office Clerks. Wide publicity will be given to statistics gathered by the special Senate sub-committee which showed that 82.18 per cent of the postal employees receive \$1800 a year or less.

New Zealand Seeks Rail Betterment

General Manager of Railways Asks Program Costing Some £13,000,000

By Special Cable
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The Minister proposes reforms which constitute an admission that criticism of railway methods is justified. He will attempt to put the whole system on a business footing. No new lines should be built unless it is shown that interest can be earned within a reasonable time. The system of railway accounting should be reformed to bring it into line with commercial undertakings, so that the financial position of the system may be clearly shown. The Minister believes that district managers should exercise more authority, also that more energy should be shown to meet the growing competition of motor transport. He proposes to reduce freight charges on certain goods to meet this competition. Motor trains will be introduced for short distances.

The report of the General Manager of Railways states that a program of improvement of works to totaling £13,000,000 is required to be adopted. Those works were greatly delayed by war subsequent to a financial shortage.

The Minister's statement was made on the eve of an inquiry into the whole system by two English railway experts, who have just concluded investigations in New South Wales. The Minister wishes his ideas to go before this commission.

GRATIS SERVICE IN EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

the advantages and disadvantages to employer and employee in each of these means and its effect on the general employment situation.

A special study was made of the situation in Ohio, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New York, where there has been the greatest development of organized public employment work. Separate studies were made also of the special problems of farm labor, migratory and casual workers, junior workers, handicapped workers, immigrants, Negro workers and professional workers.

"Fear of Unemployment"

After citing the fact that each year from 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 persons are out of work for weeks and sometimes for months at a time, the introduction to the foundation's forthcoming report says:

"There is something which we are just beginning to recognize, a resentment on the part of the workers against an industrial situation in which such insecurity and uncertainty of employment are possible. It is not only unemployment but the fear of unemployment, the knowledge that any joy is uncertain and insecure, subject to the fluctuations of economic change, which are responsible for much of our present industrial unrest."

This situation, the report declares, has been aggravated by the fact that the unskilled worker who has sought employment through certain types of labor agencies in many cases has been subjected to such abuses as: Paying a fee and then failing to get a job; being sent to distant points where no work or where unsatisfactory work exists; but where he could not return because of the expense involved; being employed through collusion between the agent and employer and after a few days work, being discharged to make way for a new workman while the agent and employer divided the fee. The report itself says:

One conclusion drawn from such findings has been that we must have public bureaus to take the place of private fee-charging agencies. That is, in so far as people are informed on the question and have expressed their sentiments, most of them appeared convinced that we should have public employment bureaus because of the abuses of some fee-charging agencies, quite regardless of other considerations.

"Service Should Be Free"

In addition, however, the feeling has been growing that this service in the nature of the case should be free, and that the very fact of fee-charging carries with it a dangerous temptation to abuse and fraud.

It is obvious, of course, that if the public exchanges could by legislation or court action secure exclusive sway in the whole field, the fee-charging agencies with the abuses attributed to them would be bound to disappear. And such a plan, aimed to abolish those agencies, particularly those dealing with unskilled, semi-skilled, casual, and other non-professional workers, is what some advocates of the public exchanges would adopt. There is, however, serious question whether action of that kind, if it were possible, would be wise. The mere abolition of a thing does not always help the situation. It is more important to build up a good constructive competing organization. The abolition alone of the private fee-charging agencies would not necessarily bring about a system of public employment bureaus nor an efficient system. With all the abuses the private agencies are performing a function needed in the absence of an adequate public system; they should not be abolished until something is provided to take their place.

It would seem far more practical to set to work on a positive program of improving the public bureaus, for if we get a good public service, the fee-charging agencies and their abuses will then become a minor question. The private agency will be eliminated; it will be used, or we shall learn how to improve it through experience gained in the public bureaus.

FILM USE AGAINST DAYLIGHT PROTESTED

Walter Powers, president of the Daylight Saving Association of Massachusetts, today charged that the opponents of daylight saving are undertaking to induce the motion picture exhibitors of the state to join a campaign against daylight saving, and to aid the campaign by the use of propaganda upon the screens of their theaters.

"Those behind this movement contend that daylight saving injures the motion picture business. We do not know whether that contention is correct or not. If it is, however, the probable reason is that the people spend outdoors the extra hour that daylight saving gives at the end of the day's work. We do not believe that the motion picture exhibitors will try anything of the sort. But because of the effort that is being made to induce them to do this, we wish to warn the public of it."

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Germany had built the greatest and most successful Zeppelin in the world, which pointed to new ways of humanity's development, and was then forced to pull down the shed from which such triumphal work of human skill had emanated. "This is the spirit of Versailles against which we rebel," he said, "and against which the civilized world, in at least this point should rebel also."

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NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Stock holdings of Baird's Corporation in Moncton Tramways, Electricity & Gas Co. Ltd. have been sold for approximately \$500,000; they were carried on the books at \$105,720. Proceeds of sale will be used to reduce the company's outstanding bonds from \$7,999,000 to \$6,600,000.

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FOR RENTS' TELL HOUSING STATUS

680 Notices in One Newspaper Indicate Trend to Lowered Prices

Greater Boston experienced a shortage of from 3000 to 4000 apartments only three years ago. In its edition of Sept. 22, 1922, one newspaper carried but 348 advertisements of apartments to rent, while there were close to 100 in which suitable living quarters were being sought. Recently on a single day this same newspaper carried 680 "To Rent" notices.

This in brief tells the story of the housing and rent developments since 1921. The survey of the situation over this period likewise gives added support to the prediction that the current decline in rents will be sustained, and in a large measure accounts for the present conditions.

Landlords Had Monopoly
In summary it is to be noted that the developments in both the rise of rents and the construction of apartment houses have followed mainly in the line of supply and demand. As early as 1920 the shortage of housing facilities started to become acute, and continued to grow heavier for the following three years with corresponding increases in rentals. The demand, it appears, far exceeded the available apartments, a situation which gave the property holders a virtual monopoly. The building first began to have an appreciable effect in the fall of 1923, and has since developed with such strides as to put the landlords on the defensive, and to initiate a gradual downward trend in rents which is expected to be continued.

Additional to the marked shortage of apartments in 1921, statistics show that during the first six months of that year there were only 41 permits issued for the construction of homes. Without material relief this situation maintained itself throughout the following year, with the greatest difficulty apparently falling upon those seeking to occupy the so-called moderately-priced apartments.

That the newspapers today carry approximately twice as many advertisements of apartments to rent is a reflection of the changed conditions. It is viewed as significant that while three years ago the public was demanding apartments, today the renters are placed in the position of "selling" their apartments to the prospective lessee. There is seldom a notice of an "Apartment Wanted," and in any instance it stands alone. Such figures are not to be taken as complete representations of the supply of dwellings, but are held to indicate the relative situations.

Impelled by the growing demand for more apartments, the rents began to soar in the fall of 1920, and reached their peak in the spring of 1922. During the following year the shortage was gradually being met by extensive building construction, although the decline in rents has been palpably slow.

Building Effects Apparent
Boston is today reaping the effects of the apartment construction which has been in progress during the last two years, according to Herbert E. Ellis, chairman of the city's Housing and Rent Commission. Mr. Ellis points out that the advantages of such a building boom are not felt immediately, and that the rapid real estate developments of the present summer are, for that reason, to be reflected in a continued decline in rents.

Although an exhaustive survey of rents has not been made recently by the commission, it is estimated that the drop during the last six months has been no less than 10 to 15 per cent. An added fact of significance is that the newspapers during the summer and fall have advertised, for the first time in years, a large number of apartments at reduced rentals.

Mr. Ellis reiterated the statement that those seeking to lease apartments can further the downward movement in rents by determining what is being paid by other lessees.

H. D. Shoemaker & Co.
Wholesale Eggs and Poultry
Elliott 2291 508 9th Ave. South
SEATTLE

Sarson's
Millinery and Beauty Parlors
Hair Dressing—Marcelling a Specialty
Renwood 4704
4314 University Way SEATTLE

James & Merrihue
Fine Photographs
Eitel Building
Second at Pike
SEATTLE

Credit Gladly
Fashionable Apparel
For Men, Women and Children
With Full CREDIT Privileges
1322-24 Second Ave. 209 Union St.
TACOMA SEATTLE SPOKANE

and by investigating the available apartments before accepting the terms of the landlord. This is made possible, he said, by the increasing abundance of apartment buildings.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN PLAN BIG CAMPAIGN

Boston Clubhouse Is to Be Opened on Oct. 20

Opening of the new clubhouse of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at 46 Beacon Street, Boston, has been set for Monday afternoon, Oct. 20, when all club members, members of the Massachusetts State Committee, members of the state Legislature and special guests will be invited to attend a housewarming. The house is now occupied by the offices, and important meetings will be held there previous to the official opening. An all-day meeting of the campaign committee will be held there Wednesday and at the same time campaign headquarters will be opened and will remain open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily until after the election. The building first began to have an appreciable effect in the fall of 1923, and has since developed with such strides as to put the landlords on the defensive, and to initiate a gradual downward trend in rents which is expected to be continued.

The first meeting of the political department, of which Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley is chairman, will be held at the clubhouse Oct. 2 at 11 a. m., when Mrs. L. P. Bagley, lecturer, will give pre-election views, with particular reference to "The Menace of La Follette," his political history, his platform, and what the success of his campaign would mean to the United States. Mrs. George W. Knowlton Jr. will lead campaign singing.

The luncheon of the season is to be given Oct. 3, probably outside the clubhouse, when Rear-Admiral William Ledyard Rodgers of the United States Navy, is to speak.

The handsome house is now in the hands of the special committee headed by Mrs. George P. Bagley, Mrs. George W. Knowlton Jr., Mrs. Katherine V. Parker, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse. The campaign committee is composed of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. George W. Knowlton Jr., Mrs. Katherine V. Parker, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Miss Julia Anna Merryweather, Mrs. Robert C. Morse.

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SERVICE GROUP FOR COLLEGE
The Massachusetts Branch of the Republican Service League, composed of men and women who were enlisted during the World War, has taken a hand to help bring about the election of Calvin Coolidge to the Presidency of the United States. The Massachusetts branch was organized yesterday afternoon at the Massachusetts Republican State Committee headquarters in the Kimball Building, 18 Tremont Street, Bridge.

John H. Sherburne of Brookline is the president of the new political organization, and the secretary is Ralph W. Robart of Cambridge. The executive committee is composed of members of the national House of Representatives, as follows: John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, A. Platt Andrews of Gloucester, and Louis A. Frothingham of Easton.

The Tea Pot
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Main 2375

Luncheon 11 to 3
Afternoons 3 to 4:30
ELLEN M. KOLLOCK

PACIFIC SHADE & DRAPERY COMPANY
J. K. WITHERSPOON, Prop.
Sunfast Silks, Mohair and Imported Curtains
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Ken 1813 Ken 1814
Home Furnishings Complete.
Quality and Service.

Enterprise Furniture Co.
University District
4313 to 4315 University Way, Seattle

STUDENTS at the University of Washington
in Seattle will find
FAIR WEATHER
Just off the campus
An Ideal Home for Young Men
NEWLY FURNISHED
EXCELLENT CUISINE
REASONABLE RATES
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Convenient Banking
In each section of Seattle is a convenient Dexter Horton Bank;—total resources of \$39,749,393.66
DEXTER HORTON NATIONAL BANK OF SEATTLE
Second Ave. at Cherry St.; Third Ave. at Cherry St.; Seaboard Branch, Westlake at Pike St.; Ward Branch, 2228 Ballard Avenue
Dexter Horton State Bank, Georgetown

Luxurious Furs
are not a luxury but an investment if bought where only the choicest peltry and finest workmanship are offered.
CARMAN
Fifth Avenue at Pine Street
SEATTLE

Beacon
Bathrobe Blankets
\$5.50
In a splendid new line of Fall patterns and colors, complete with cords, tassels and frogs to match each blanket.
Domestic Section
Upper Main Floor
WALLIN & NORDSTROM
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INITIAL showing of the famous PARK-KERRY
Overcoats. Tailored at Fashion Park. Prices at \$40.00, \$50.00 and \$60.00
Liendquist-Lilly
RUST BUILDING TACOMA GREEN BUILDING SEATTLE

Waterproof Tarpaulins
Awnings taken down, Stored and Repaired, for the Winter.
Webb Kitchen & Co.
2157 2d Avenue, Seattle

REAL ESTATE RENTALS
ESTABLISHED 1899
JOHN DAVIS & CO.
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STATE EDUCATIONAL COURSES PRESENT VARIED PROGRAM

"Advanced Learning" Offered at Minimum Cost—Many Subjects and Wide Field Covered

Every man and woman in Massachusetts now has an opportunity of adding to his stock of learning by study in spare time under a college professor or other expert through class and correspondence courses given by Massachusetts' state university, technically known as the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, which has just announced its course for the year. And the cost is only nominal—\$2 a course.

Whether he or she be a college graduate with a string of letters after his name, but longings for a special subject on which he has never touched, or a successful business or professional man who feels the need of information on a certain allied line, or desires the cultural advantage or pleasure to be derived from systematized study in music, literature, art, history or foreign language; or one whose education is meager, but whose aspirations are high; or perhaps a lawyer who needs to overcome embarrassment when he rises to address the court, or a politician who wishes to get ahead in accounting or salesmanship; or one who wants to learn about gasoline engines; or simply a radio fan, staid business man or youth, eager to acquire certain details, there is something in the long list to satisfy his desire.

Adapted to Communities
In Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, in Brockton, Worcester, Holyoke, Springfield, as well as in Boston, lecture classes of from six to ten lessons are offered at \$1, \$2 or \$3 for the course. These courses are to begin in October and will be continued through April or May. Each lecture course has been selected with a view to meeting the desires of the community in which it is offered, and any other will be provided on request if enough people are found to take it. In addition there are correspondence courses in even greater variety.

Stuart Mason, composer and teacher at the New England Conservatory of Music, is to give a course of eight lectures at the Central Public Library, Boston, beginning Oct. 18 at 8 p. m. This will be followed by other courses given by other speakers on different angles of the same subject. Prof. Richard Donovan of Smith College is to give a course in the same subject at Holyoke. Lawrence will have a lecturer to be announced. Brockton, Springfield and Worcester are to have courses in appreciation of opera.

Courses in English literature are to be given in Boston by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in Worcester, Springfield, Lawrence, and Holyoke by other experts. Worcester is to have a course on paintings and sculpture to be given by Worcester Art Museum, and Brockton is to have one on contemporary novelists.

In Boston the course given last year on American literature by Prof. Rogers will be followed this year by one on "Great European Writers of the Nineteenth Century" to be followed in turn by another on contemporary European writers, both by Prof. Rogers.

Expect Classes of 40,000
Fundamentals in geography for teachers, journalism, conversational French, Spanish and Italian, public speaking, salesmanship, business law, foreign trade, radio, gasoline engines, steam turbines, accounting, history and government, commercial correspondence, automobiles, interior home decoration, parliamentary law, color and design are some of the other subjects found on one or more of the lecture courses to be given in Massachusetts cities during the season of 1924-1925.

James A. Moyer, director of the Division of University Extension, with offices at the State House, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he expects a total enrollment in classes of at least 40,000. Correspondence enrollments are expected to be even larger, the courses offered being even more numerous and varied.

FIRST NEW BEDFORD SHIP MEMORIALIZED
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 29 (Special).—A tablet commemorating the spot where the first ship built in New Bedford was launched, namely the Dartmouth, Francis Rotch, owner, one of the vessels boarded by the Boston Tea Party in 1773, was dedicated here Saturday in connection with the exercises of the annual Fall Field Day of the New Bedford Chapter, Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The unveiling was by William Roche, a descendant of the Roche family of old Dartmouth village, now New Bedford.

Addresses were made by Walter H. B. Remington, Mayor of New Bedford; Edmund Wood, president of the local chapter, and Burton Howe Wiggin, president of the Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution.

PRINTING ART HISTORY DEPICTED AT LIBRARY
The Craftsman number of The American Printer—a collection of 60 plates illustrating the history of the art of printing—is now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library. The collection published a few weeks ago has called forth much favorable comment among those engaged in the art and business of printing. Edmund G. Gress, assistant editor of the periodical, arranged and compiled the material. The plates, designed and engraved by more than 100 artists, represent the highest standards of typographical art in America.

To supplement the collection, the Public Library shows a large number of its own books and plates relating to the subject. In addition to the works on printing, plates are exhibited illustrating the history of writing. These include a collection of 200 reproductions of Oriental, classical, medieval and modern manuscripts and inscriptions, and colored plates of the "Grimani Breviary," considered "the most beautiful book in the world."

CROSSING REMOVAL WAS ORDERED IN 1918
No Work Has Been Done at Quincy Adams Station
It was learned at the department of public utilities Saturday that a decree was entered in the Supreme Court in 1918 ordering the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to abolish the grade crossing at the Quincy Adams station of the Old Colony division of the New Haven railroad.

It is understood that the railroad company has purchased property on Federal Avenue, near the station, and it will remove the buildings and extend Federal Avenue from the point where it is crossed by President Avenue, as part of the work of abolishing the grade crossing.

Other than this step taken by the railroad, it is stated that no actual work has yet been done. The railroad, however, has practically completed the abolition of the grade crossing at the Quincy Adams station, which was also ordered by the court in the same decree, seven years ago.

The plans of the commission for the abolition of the grade crossing at the Quincy Adams station, which are on file at the department of public utilities, call for the depressing of Water Street, so that this street will be an underpass under the railroad tracks. President's Avenue will be closed at the point where it now crosses Federal Avenue. The decree provides that the New Haven Railroad shall bear 65 per cent of the cost of the work. The estimated cost of the Quincy Adams grade crossing job is \$400,000.

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ADULTS TO EARN WHILE LEARNING

Supervised Study School at Y. M. C. U. to Teach Basic Subjects

Individual instruction in high school subjects, at minimum cost, is to be available in Boston to men wishing to continue their education, and at the same time support themselves and their families. This is to be made possible through the School for Supervised Study, sponsored by the Young Men's Christian Union, to open at 48 Boylston Street, on Oct. 6, for employed men of any age. The completed plans are the work of prominent educators of the city and their operation will have the oversight of the Massachusetts State Department of Education and the Boston School Department.

Primarily the School for Supervised Study aims to give academic high school training to earnest and capable men through personal instruction. Women will be admitted to the school if accommodations permit. Men who were compelled to leave grammar or high school before completing their courses will study under the supervision of an instructor trained in teaching the basic secondary school subjects—languages, history and mathematics. Instruction also will be given in the elementary school subjects—reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling. Students will be prepared for Massachusetts University Extension examinations and state certificates in the various subjects, or for college entrance examinations. Students at any stage of learning may enroll without desire for credit but merely for the benefits of instruction.

The school will be open from 12:30 p. m. to 3:30 p. m. and from 5:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. every day except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Morning hours will be added later.

CITY'S LIGHT COST INCREASED
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29 (Special).—Providence, which saved \$6000 last year by having a street lighting contract based on fuel costs, will pay \$2400 more for illuminating its streets next year. The clause works automatically with the rise and fall of fuel costs during the preceding 12 months. The average cost per foot long on the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company during the contract year was \$7.12 and in the preceding year \$6.68.

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MAYOR ASKS PUBLIC TO BACK ENFORCEMENT

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 29.—Refusal of a man to lend his influence for law enforcement and to take responsibilities as just as dishonest as is a refusal to pay a grocery bill, or meet a note, according to Mayor W. B. Smiley of this city.

"One of the big things we owe to the community," said Mayor Smiley, "is to see that this thing we call public opinion is on the right side. In democracy the ideal is enlightened public opinion crystallized into law. Law enforcement depends fundamentally upon this enlightened public opinion and on men and women who feel enough interest in the community to back up law enforcement."

MT. HOLYOKE RECEIVES GIFTS
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 29 (Special).—Recent accessions to the department of art of Mount Holyoke College include: Rhodian plate, seventh century B.C.; fragment of Greek relief, late fifth or early fourth century B.C.; four canopic jars from a Theban tomb; mosaic medallion from Carthage; Madonna and Child, terra-cotta relief, by Desiderio da Settignano (1428-64); and Faith, a bust by Hiram Powers (1805-37) which has been lent by Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Herrick.

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SUNSET STORIES

The Adventure and Lucy

"MOTHER, could a girl have adventures, a little like me?" asked Lucy.

Her mother said, "Why, of course, dear. A nice little girl can do most anything if she tries very hard."

"Good-by," said Lucy. She rushed up to her mother and kissed her. "Good-by, I'm out to look for adventures. I'll see you again when I get home."

"Well, good-by, Lucy. Better take your sunbonnet. Adventures are often in the sun."

Lucy tied her blue sunbonnet over her head and skipped down the garden path. "I'm going to find an adventure," said Lucy to the hollyhocks. At the gate she turned. Her mother was waving a lace handkerchief from the doorway.

"Oh mother, where shall I find an adventure?"

"Look hard, dearie—under all the pebbles, behind the trees and in among the grasses."

"What do adventures look like, mother?"

"That depends," called mother, making a trumpet of her hands. "Some are very tall and serious and stalk about after dark with stars in their hair, some are fat and are forever winking their eyes; and the very littlest adventures chase each other through the grass and jump up and kick their heels together. They snap their fingers, too."

Lucy looked puzzled. "I don't understand," she said.

"I don't quite myself," laughed mother, looking so pretty that Lucy had to run back to hug her.

"Now run along quickly, dear, and if you see an adventure, catch its tail and don't let it get away." Lucy ran down the road and disappeared around the bend.

"First I'll go to the orchard," said Lucy. "I'll look behind all the trees. I slipped in between the sunny trees and looked about her—not a sign of one. It was all very still and the bees hummed loudly in the golden glow. "How dull! I guess I'll try the seashore."

She followed a little path that ran along between rocks. Lucy pecked behind them, every one, and there was nothing there but a salty wind that smelt of the sea.

"Where are all the adventures today," said Lucy. She shook her head sadly. "There is still the meadow," she said.

She walked a long way down the road and then climbed over a stone wall into the sunny meadow. Little jerky white butterflies were there, and an eagle flying smoothly high in the air, and a fuzzy caterpillar, humping along—but no adventures.

Lucy felt a bit discouraged and very hungry. "I don't think mother knew. There aren't any adventures for little girls." And she started home down the long, hot road. Lucy

all of a sudden Lucy began to run. And the pig began to run. And they ran and they ran, lippy-clippy down the road.

"Oh my, oh my!" gasped Lucy. The gate came nearer and nearer, but so did the pig. She could hear his feet clattering on the pebbles. At last the gate! Lucy hopped over and the pig stopped outside. "Good-by," said Lucy to the pig. "I'll see you again when I get home," said the pig to Lucy. Lucy's mother sat, laughing, on the steps. "I see you found an adventure," said she.

"Oh yes," said Lucy.

ORIGINAL AUDUBON VOLUMES ACQUIRED

Haverhill Gets Books Owned by Daniel Webster

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 29 (Special)—Three of the four original volumes of Audubon's "Birds of America," which were published in Europe and were formerly in possession of Daniel Webster, and a collection of Medici prints, copies of the works of masters in art, valued at thousands of dollars, are included in an elaborate exhibit of rare and historical articles the Haverhill Public Library has recently acquired.

The "Birds of America" books comprise one of the most interesting and valuable sets of books owned by the library. The set was given to the library by E. J. M. Hale and James H. Carleton, with the mahogany cabinet which contained Webster made to hold the books. The books, containing pictures of birds of life size, were published in Europe because Audubon was unable to get the drawings engraved in this country.

Publication extended over a period of 11 years, from 1827 to 1838, consisting of 87 parts with five plates each. The entire cost of the undertaking was \$100,000 and Audubon lost \$25,000 on it owing to the fact that several subscribers were returned and many subscribers failed to pay for their sets.

The Medici prints were purchased with the Gale fund left to the library by James E. Gale for the purpose of buying works of art and books. Because of their great value nobody will be permitted to take them from the library and they have been placed on exhibition only for special visitors. The prints include such works as "The Last Supper," by Da Vinci; "Madonna," by Raphael and the works of Reynolds, Velasquez, Corot, Franz Hals, Millet and other masters.

Lucy stopped. By the roadside was a large, large pig. It was looking at Lucy. It had little black, pink eyes. It looked very hard and

WORK ON PLYMOUTH MEMORIAL IS STARTED

Building to Be Dedicated to Men of the World War

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 29—Excavation for the new Memorial Building, which is to be built on the site of the old Lydia Lathrop house on Court Street, has been begun. When completed, this building, for which the town has appropriated \$300,000 will be dedicated to the service men of the World War. Space within the structure will be allotted also to the Spanish War Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic.

The plans were drawn by J. D. Leland & Co. and Little & Russell, architects and engineers, associated, of Boston. These call for a brick building typically American in spirit, as exemplified by the adjacent architectural environment. There is, according to the designers, not a foreign aspect connected with the structure. Enframed by beautiful trees, the building should, as they term it, be "entirely sincere and dignified."

The auditorium, which forms the larger part of the memorial, will have a seating capacity of 2100 persons, the space being apportioned as follows: The floor, 600; "bleachers," 850, and the balcony, 550. The floor measures 50 by 80 feet. There will be a regulation stage at the further end, which will have dressing rooms and a service balcony. The second floor will have an entertainment hall, 40 by 70 feet, likewise with a stage, which by means of a movable partition can be extended to three times its ordinary size. The seating capacity here will be 450. In connection with this hall there will be a serving room, fed from the kitchen below by a dumb waiter.

In the basement there will be coat rooms, men's and ladies' rooms, kitchens, utility and athletic rooms. Connecting the auditorium with the Memorial Hall itself, in the four corners of which are to be niches similar to those in the Hall of Flags in the State House, Boston, for war trophies, will be an inner lobby. Eight Colonial Doric columns, four on either side, will beautify this part of the interior, giving it an effect of much dignity and solemnity.

YALE-CAMBRIDGE TOPIC IS ANNOUNCED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29 (Special)—Twenty states are represented by the 180 girls who entered Connecticut College for Women this week. Connecticut is still in the lead, sending 42 girls, representing 30 cities and towns. New Haven leading by sending seven girls. Massachusetts comes next, sending 31 girls from 17 cities. There are 22 girls from 12 cities in New Jersey. Fifteen girls have entered from New Jersey, 14 from Ohio, Cleveland sending 10, eight from Pennsylvania, three from Michigan and Illinois. Other states represented are Oregon, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, California, West Virginia, Vermont and Maryland.

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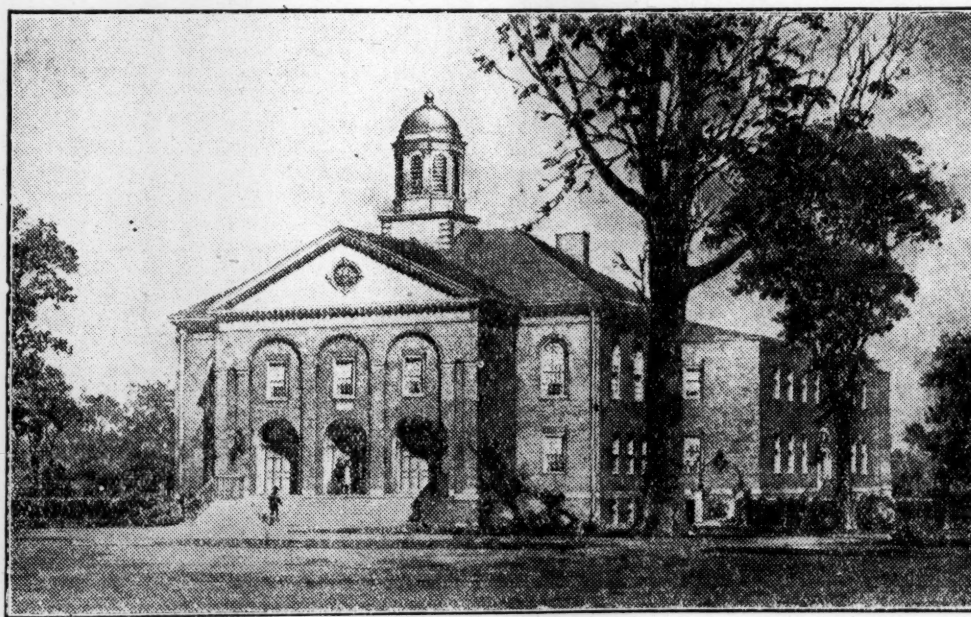
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Plymouth's New Memorial Building



Structure Being Erected on Site of the Old Lydia Lathrop House.

TWO SAILING VESSELS WILL BE AUCTIONED

Two well-known sailing vessels in the coastwise trade, the schooners Waltham and the Marie de Ronde, are to be sold at public auction Oct. 1, by a United States marshal, to satisfy claims against the boats. The Waltham will be sold at 11:30 a. m. at the R. T. Green shipyard, Chelsea, and the Marie de Ronde at noon at the Meridian Street Bridge, Chelsea. The Waltham was built at Boston in 1889, has a gross tonnage of 523 and net tonnage of 448. It measures 163.9 feet long, 35 feet beam and 12 feet depth. The Marie de Ronde was built in 1918, at Aberdeen, Wash., has a gross tonnage of 2376, net tonnage of 2181, and measures 266.7 feet in length, 48 feet beam and 24 feet depth.

YALE-CAMBRIDGE TOPIC IS ANNOUNCED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29—Resolved, That We Pity Our Grandchildren, is the subject selected, to the debate by teams of Yale and Cambridge, which will hold a forensic contest here Oct. 13. It is the first attempt to discuss a purely sociological question in collegiate debate here, it is stated.

INSURANCE COMPANY MOVES

The American Mutual Liability Insurance Company moved its executive offices today to 142 Berkeley Street. This building, formerly known as the Social Union Building and originally built and occupied by the Youth's Companion, was recently purchased by this firm. Further alterations are being made to accommodate the 500 employees. The New England departments of the company

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DAYLIGHT SAVING SCHEDULE CLOSES

Massachusetts adjusted its chronological order of things yesterday and in the act gained an hour on agreeable Father Time, who, theoretically at least, paused 60 paces in his interminable journey at 2 o'clock in the morning. No more daylight will be saved this year, and only the referendum Nov. 4 will determine whether this State will again revive this system of conservation. Although there were those who met their Sunday engagements no less than an hour early, the difficulties of readjustment had its compensations. Railroad patrons found that for the first time since the last Sunday in April their watches and train schedules agreed. Opinion continues noticeably divided on the merits of the daylight-saving plan.

UNION RECOGNITION ASKED

Indications developed today that the employees of Boston fur shops, totaling approximately 700, may be called out on strike in an effort to enforce collective bargaining and gain recognition of the Fur Workers' Union, local 30. A resolution, giving full power to its local and international representatives to take such action, if necessary, has already been passed. Morris Kaufman, general president of the international, was in the city over the week-end, and will return Wednesday.

NEW HAVEN'S SURPLUS

The New Haven Railroad's surplus after charges of \$279,991 for August was the largest for the month since April, being over 5 1/2 times the July surplus. It was also the largest for nearly 60 percent in excess of the surplus reported in August, 1923.

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Art News and Comment—Theaters, Music, Motion Pictures

Historical Swiss Art Show

Berne, Sept. 12
Special Correspondence

THE Exhibition of Swiss Art at present being held at Berne brings together works of the most representative Swiss artists. What the Swiss prize above all is their independence. That is the moving force which has formed the Swiss people and their history, and which is also reflected in their art. Up to the fifteenth century, art in Switzerland was a product of the monasteries in the north, of the neighboring courts of France and Italy in the west and south. In the course of the fifteenth century, however, the artists of the Swiss towns, Swiss individualities began to appear upon the scene, especially at Bale, where Switzerland came into the closest contact with the rest of Europe. From there Zurich, Berne and Fribourg were influenced, while Geneva formed the connecting link between Switzerland and France.

The first Swiss painter was Conrad Witz, born at Constance in 1395, whose life work was carried on at Bale. He is a true representative of that town, still medieval in spirit, the figures in his paintings reminding us of Gothic sculptures, but full of charming details of scenery meticulously reproduced. His painting of "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," which the Geneva Museum has lent to the Berne exhibition, is one of the first Swiss pictures showing an Alpine background.

It is impossible to dwell on all the masters following him, some of whom are represented by wonderful specimens of their paintings, including the mysterious "Master of the Carnation," a pseudonym which probably hides a whole school of painters who have not yet been definitely identified. But an honorable mention is due to Geller, the sculptor of beautiful fountains to be seen at Berne and Fribourg to this day. Another artist of Berne origin is Hans Manuel whose poetic picture of "St. Luke Painting the Holy Virgin" is one of the jewels of the exhibition. He initiates the period of the Renaissance whose chief representative in Switzerland is Hans Holbein the Younger whose marvelous portraits are known the world over. German by birth, he lived and worked mostly at Bale which town still boasts of a magnificent collection of his paintings. During the seventeenth century only a few portrait painters remind us of the glorious times of the Renaissance, the greatest among whom, Tobias Stimmer of Schaffhouse, is represented at the Berne exhibition by the magnificent portraits of Jacob Schwytzer, color-bearer of the city of Zurich, and of his wife, a splendid type of a patrician lady of the period.

The eighteenth century was not what we should call artistic today. Art followed in the van of literature. It became idyllic and rustic. Miniatures, small pictures in watercolor, drawings and engravings became the fashion, and in Switzerland their favorite subjects were the simple joys of the Swiss people at home and in the mountains. This school of minor artists forms the transition to romanticism which reached its zenith during the first half of the nineteenth century. Interesting and romantic subjects,

especially if they were taken from Swiss history or Swiss life gradually won the favor of the public. Then followed the era of realism which as a matter of fact is much more in keeping with the robust national character of the Swiss than romanticism ever was. Its typical representative is Rudolph Koller, a gifted painter of animals who lived and worked at Zurich during the greater part of the nineteenth century. The three poet-painters, Arnold Böcklin, Hans Sanderuter and Albert Welti blend in their pictures the qualities of realism and of romanticism. They are full of imagination and symbolism and yet at the same time also of a realism of detail unknown to the romanticists. During their life-time a painter was born in the Grisons who was to become the teacher of a new generation of artists: Bartholomew Menn. Among the collection of his paintings, mostly belonging to the Geneva Museum, is the admirable portrait of himself. Looking at it one understands the influence this man wielded over his juniors. His greater pupil was Ferdinand Hodler, who was of German-Swiss origin, but lived and worked at Geneva. So he is a sort of synthesis of Teutonic and Latin genius. His life-work is immense and comprises portraits, grand Alpine landscapes, symbolic pictures of rare beauty and historical paintings.

LANDSCAPE BY ANDRE DERAIN



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Modern Art in Vienna

Vienna, Sept. 12
Special Correspondence

AN INTERNATIONAL exhibit of modern art is being held in the Secession gallery in Vienna. Interesting fact about such a collection is that modernists are much the same whether they come from Sweden or Czechoslovakia, from Holland or from France. The strenuous browns, parboiled reds and thick blues are international. The names of the exhibiting artists are well known: Andre Derain, Lyonel Feininger, Emil Filla, George Grosz, Erich Heckel, Keesen Iversen, Paul Klee, Oskar Kokoschka, Marie Laurencin,

Fernand Léger, Jan Sluysers, Otokar Kouba. France and Germany seem to supply the most determined representatives of the modernist school, and the latter country offers unrivaled grotesqueness.

A few things were pleasing; the decided sincerity of the travail must be acknowledged. One small picture was charming, a thin green sea, a single boat, brown-sailed, shadows and light clouds resting on abrupt lines. It was by Lyonel Feininger of Weimar. Kokoschka usually draws faces. He takes a model, studies the face and paints what he believes the model is thinking about, which may be red cabbage or sliced cucumbers. It may be other things; it depends upon Kokoschka entirely. Curiously, however, and quite exceptionally, he exhibited at this Secession gallery a painting of the lake of Geneva. It is vibrant in blues and greens. The only Kokoschka in it is the strength and purposeful thrust of his strokes.

Andre Derain paints in a plunging, certain way: round, heavy colors, but well proportioned, are his forte. Another pupil from Paris, Marie Laurencin, is seen with her characteristic pink and black eyes, a white-faced girl. Shallow, but in individual, Erich Heckel has attempted more, or perhaps less, than the average modernist. He remains at harmony and does not try to force effect by sheer inharmonious. His valley in autumn and valley in winter, while belonging to the modern school, nevertheless possess distinct and pleasing harmony values. He is an understanding artist. Paul Klee, a German, has delicate drawings, after the manner of the Persians.

And there is Conrad Felixmüller, with his familiar pine woods by Dresden, black pines, with edges soaked in a cherry stain, and light fields dripping with lemon juice. Rudolf Kremlitzka of Prague painted a Rubens' woman, but with the aid of only mechanical drawing instruments and a thick brush bearing a solitary wash of rose. R. A. C.

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"Lazybones"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 26
AT THE Vanderbilt Theater, New York, beginning Monday evening, Sept. 22, Sam H. Harris presents "Lazybones," a chronicle of country town, by Owen Davis, staged by Guthrie McClintic.

Martha Tuttle, Amelle Gardner, Lewis Slator, Willard Robertson, Agnes Fanning, Beth Merrill, Elmer Ballister, Charles C. Wilson, Rebecca Fanning, Elizabeth Patterson, Steve Tuttle, George W. Allen, Ruth Fanning, Leona Patterson, Rita, and the Bryan Allen, Jean May, Dick Ritchie, Allen H. Moore.

Owen Davis is one of the seven wonders of the dramatic world. Playrights may come and playrights may go, but Owen Davis stays on forever. It seems as though every time we look up from our work our eyes greet an announcement of "a new play by Owen Davis." The interesting part of it is that he usually writes successes. He certainly has what appears to be a success in his latest, called "Lazybones," now playing at the Vanderbilt Theater, which recalls the words of Bernard Shaw when he delivered the manuscript of "Penny's First Play" to Granville Barker, "There, if that don't get 'em nothing will."

Owen Davis just knows how to write plays, that is all. He knows drama, as such. He knows the mathematics of writing it, so to speak. He knows what an audience will unfailingly do when certain situations are offered to them from the stage. He once said, "Let me start back five speeches, and I can make the audience laugh in any scene I wish. I don't care how serious the scene, which is a matter of pretty keen understanding of life and the theater."

In structure "Lazybones" is no more complicated than is MacDowell's musical comedy, "The Rose." The plot may be told in a few words. "Steve Tuttle" is not unlike the lovable Bill Jones in "Lightnin'." But where Bill's vivid imagination regarding his former exploits takes the form of tales of herding bees across the country, Steve's are fish stories. At the opening of Mr. Davis' play Steve comes from a fishing trip with a heavily laden basket. This time it contains a baby. He tells us that the baby, which no one believes as to how he came by it while out fishing. His mother, who has confidence in her son in spite of his lazy, shiftless ways, does not even ask to know the truth as to the baby's origin.

For 20 years Steve bears the jibes of his fellow townsmen while he protects the unmarried mother of the child, who is the sister of the girl to whom he had been engaged. The townspeople call him "Lazybones," and he deserves it, but they do not know the real man hidden beneath the shambling exterior.

George Abbott has been given a splendid chance to make a play to the occasion. This young actor has been moving steadily forward in his particular line of quiet character work during the past few years, until he is now one of America's best actors. Martha-Bryan Allen, who plays the part of the baby, grown up, comes completely into her own in this play and fulfills the promises she made in "Back to

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Methusalem" and "Magnolia." Elizabeth Patterson gives a fine performance of a dominating mother, and excellent work is done by Amelia Gardner, Beth Merrill and Leona Patterson. F. L. S.

French Views on Cleaning Pictures

Paris, Sept. 12,
Special Correspondence

EXPERIMENTS pursued at the Frans Hals Museum of Haarlem concerning the cleaning and vanishing of old pictures has revived the old controversy as to whether works by ancient masters ought to be touched at all. Whatever process of restoration is employed it is extremely rare since the slightest mistake might ruin a masterpiece.

It appears that at the Frans Hals Museum, following the counsel of a German chemist who had discovered a preservative varnish for old pictures, during the last half century something like 40 layers of varnish have been applied to works of the old masters. In 1919, however, a body found that would be better to remove these accumulated layers of varnish. After six months' treatment the original varnish applied by the master at last reappeared.

In France it is thought unwise to touch works of art. It is stated by a French authority that it is impossible to restore the pictures to their original aspect. Colors, because of their nature, because of the elements of which they are composed, are modified by the action of the air.

There exists a commission on French museums to decide in important cases. It is composed of technicians, of artists, of members of the French Institute. This commission has expressed itself as against the "de-varnishing" of pictures. But it is equally against the "re-varnishing" of new acquisitions. For a long time it was the custom to use colored varnish in order to put them in harmony with the older paintings.

The cleaning of paintings demands the subsequent application of a new varnish which would protect them indefinitely. As all varnishes go yellow with age, it is best, in French opinion, to leave masterpieces as they are—as far as cleaning is concerned; for pictures need careful looking after. Removing varnish is a dangerous process which once begun does not leave you free to change your mind. There are less risks in not cleaning the pictures. Moreover, the public likes the mellow tones of old pictures. Such is the position held by French authorities on the subject.

A cowboy statue in bronze, modeled by Mme. Constance Whitney Warren, American sculptress in Paris, has been presented to the State of Texas by the artist and is to be located on the State Capitol grounds at Austin.

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"Barbara Frietchie" on the Screen

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Piccadilly Theater, "Barbara Frietchie," a motion picture adapted from the Clyde Fitch play, directed by Lambert Hillyer.

Broadway went en masse to the opening of its newest cinema palace Friday evening and found the Piccadilly quite to its taste. This theater differs from the others by keeping to a long and narrow plan, giving excellent screen-vision from all points. It also differs from its fellows in being operated on a basis of independent booking. Elsewhere the important New York screens are possessed in great measure by the large producing corporations, which makes the way of the independent producer decidedly precarious. At the Piccadilly he may enjoy the privileges of an open screen, provided his credentials are flamboyantly sound. The feature pictures are to be continued, according to the policy of the Piccadilly, as long as a public demand warrants their tenure.

"Barbara Frietchie," sponsored by Thomas Ince, has the honor to be the initial attraction. It harbors more brings back to the screen that gracious woman, Florence Vidor. With small departure from the usual routine of such pictures, this film gives graphically the story of the woman who stands to the colors of the man she loved through thick and thin. The well-known couplet of the Whittier poem has been altered to suit a heroine of tender years, since the story has been arranged to show a historically defensible instead of a matron. But amendments are made the poet in a postulating episode where Barbara waves farewell to a grandson en route to Flanders.

A prologue, touching upon the high spots in American history from the day of the first important immigrant's arrival in 1492, until the great parting of the ways in 1865, leads awkwardly to the opening events of the story in Fredericksburg about the time of the secession of the southern states. Here the principal characters are introduced against a background of rising agitation and defiance. Barbara, betrothed to a northern cadet, is swept along with the rest. The tide of war turns at length toward the Frietchie homestead with the same cadet, now Captain Trumbull, at the head of the Union forces. Throughout this part of the picture are extraordinarily fine scenes of attacking cavalry and of the bombardment of Fredericksburg.

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Lands Near and Far

"WHERE is the land of Luthany and where the region Eleonore?" Where is Lyonesse, and the heathery braes where True Thomas met the Elf Queen and the sands where fairies dance and Aerial sings. In the days when we were fresh comers upon this earth we all knew where they might be, and often, on the eve of a holiday, we think we know still, for it is not our intention upon the morrow to set out on a quest?

"To seek a waking, clearer land, A land whose name is only heard, In the strange singing of a bird."

Too much we, grown-ups, suffer our thoughts to remain among the potsherds and ashes of the world, only on rare occasions loosing them to roam the fields of air and the shores of fancy. In childhood it was otherwise: then, they rambled freely, playing and disporting themselves in many a strange land. There was the pilgrims' country with its leafy arbors and giants' castles, and the wonderful countryside of foxes and rabbits and gypsies, the home of all kind nursemaids, and those entrancing regions far away, where gentle camels trotted under the starlight and shepherds talked with angels.

Cities, in those days, were all glorious and were often furnished with bells that chimed melodious promises, whilst every little copse was an impenetrable forest lying upon the confines of romance. As Traherne says, "Hard silver and dry gold as yet lay underground," and we were the lords of the kingdoms of Faerie. Even the scenes that lay close around our home were bathed in a strange, soft radiance; the hills, for instance, that stood up straight to westward like a long wall, shut away from us a marvelous country into which the fiery sun sank down each evening, a region of who knows what splendor, and only a little distance away, too, a bird's flight as it were! Then when came a holiday and we were packed into a place which we were told was the very top of these same hills, it was a woe of disappointment for we looked out, not, as from the coping of a high wall, upon a headlong drop with the strange land lying deep below us, but only upon a level stretch of moorland where sheep and cows were grazing amongst the heather, with more mountains standing far away in the distance, and our friend the sun even then going down.

However, we walked the earth in those days, rich in hope and expectations, so the delectable country westward. Sometimes we had the joy of a day spent in a great neglected woodland, inclosed within a wild park. Walking down the avenues under the tall trees, playing in deserted summer houses, or pushing

ing our way through the bushes and brambles that filled the flowery dells and ferny hollows, and felt it might have been here that Hop-o-my-thumb and Clever Jack met with their adventures, and the timid deer, phantom and fugitive, kept, as the poet says, "delicate and far, their counsels wild."

When on special occasions the picnic basket was unpacked near the old dark tower overlooking the river, in the ancient valley of Belan, and we played under the heavy trees and on the mossy stone parapet which encircled the squat column, the charm was complete. It was an eerie place, and to race around the quiet tower or climb down the steep bank beneath it by a narrow pathway, choked with brambles which was supposed to lead to the dwelling of three tiny old women, gave us a delicious thrill. Years later, in a city schoolroom, when a teacher was laboring to expound the meaning of the word, "wondering"—using as an illustration the folk-tale of Byrdie Helen, who, playing with her brothers, ran around the church tower in a contrary direction to the pathway of the sun and so was wrapped into some hidden land of thought—one dreamy listener fell to thinking how strange and dark the woodland was around the old tower at home, and how easily Byrdie Helen's land of mystery could have lain just there, waiting quietly till one rushed into it widdershins.

Such are the pleasures of childhood. "Tongue cannot tell them truly," but the poets know them and our literature is rich in such realms of phantasy. Mr. De La Mere will explore a country which is wholly of the imagination, depicting its trees, mountains, rivers and woods, and even leading us through the rooms of the manor houses on his strange demesne; rooms through whose windows you may see float by, one after another, hill and windmill, ocean, distant city, dark yew wood. But we ourselves are never far from these enchanted regions, nor do such houses belong wholly to the realms of imagination.

One Saturday afternoon the writer jumped off a tram that had carried her through the bustling streets of an old English city and turned down a shabby by-street, in close proximity to the river. The street was ancient and was lined on one side by the porches of quaint old houses, and their blank back walls. It was a region of the city quite unknown to the visitor who rang the hanging bell of a house which seemed to stand on the roadside. She was welcomed by the mistress herself and led up a tangle of staircases to a room of considerable size, and there set down near a great window and bidden to look out. She looked, and held her breath. The house on this side stood high upon the edge of a cliff covered with pale foliage and plum blossom, and the window framed a landscape of the utmost beauty, composed so subtly that it brought tears of joy to the eyes. Below, bathed in the light of a glistening rainbow-haunted afternoon, was the glorious curve of a great river valley, a place of verdant meadows and curving gracious lines, lying free and open under the swiftly changing lights of an April sky; the flashing wavelets, cattle lying here and there, and away in the distance, a flat poplar or two breaking up the flat broad spaces with an art known only to nature; the whole vast picture ending, far away at the ragged horizon, in woods of delicate blue and shadowy gray.

There it lay, a land of such ethereal beauty as one expects to see only in dreams, and, at the garden steps, a tiny boat to put one over into it.

"There was wild wandering for the greediest eye. I gaze awhile, and felt as light and free As though the fanning wings of Mercury Had played upon my heels."

But the realms of imagination are boundless. There is the land where Echo dwells among the rocks and meads and waterfalls. Who has not stood beside a lonely wayside wall and called to her and heard her mocking, laughing answer to our "Are you there?" "Where?" And by the fireside when music plays, the way is open to other worlds of sound. There, too, you may harken to echoes, even those of the breakers on the pebbly shore of that distant ocean whose voice dwells forever in a convoluted shell.

The air is tropics, and arcades, with fields and woods of everlasting freshness, and earthly paradises and, in some way or another, they all imply criticism of our own present. There, too, are no are of more significance than mere dreams; they have meaning; they are prophecy. G. T.

In an Old Studio
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A little room.
The low-burning light.
A piano, and music everywhere—
And Hans played.

I sat on a table in the corner by the tall window.
Watching a pale, pale moon
Casting its cold, silvery beams
Down through thin black tree limbs,
Weblike in their delicate tracery
Against the snow—
While Hans played.

The air was breathless and still!
The music swept in upon the senses
Like the distant rolling of mighty waters.
And again fell so low, it was
But the sound of a half-uttered sigh—
When Hans played.

What was the piece?
Who knows?
Naught but the heart of him
Crying out for expression,
And losing itself in the beauty of sound—
As Hans played.

Elisabeth S. Etheridge.

One would have said at the first blush that a Polish sea-captain was improbable. Maritime traditions are rarely strong in those countries in which it is not possible to take the children to the seashore; although there was once a Servian Navy which ran to a couple of gunboats on the Danube, and the descendants of William Tell fly the Swiss ensign at the main (or is it the peak?) of a revenue cutter on Lake Maggiore. But the vivacious countrymen of M. Padewski belong essentially to terra firma; and even if, in rare instances, they take to the water, you would expect to find them in the Illyrian coasting service rather than the more drab

surroundings of a British merchantman. So Mr. Conrad has been unlikely from the beginning of the chapter. But the oddity of his first career pales into commonplace beside the singular quality of his second. It was strange enough for a young man from Poland to graduate in the Narrows Seas and then to beat up and down the world in British sailing-ships. The Partition of Poland has rarely taken its victims so far afield as Singapore; and Dutch officials in Sourabaya hardly expect their callers to display any degree of familiarity with the Confederation of Radium and the architecture of Cracow. But when that remarkable ship-master took to writing novels in his cabin, one might reasonably have felt that he was endangering his Board of Trade certificate. The Merchant Shipping Act contained no express prohibition of literary pursuits, although, doubtless, it has since been amended in view of Mr. Conrad's grave example. But his proceedings were, to say the least, highly unusual; and when he aggravated the rash experiment by writing with rare distinction in a foreign language, the whole affair began to look positively queer.

Mr. Conrad has a queer gift. Like Mr. Belloc, he writes English with the strange perfection of a man to whom the language is not native, with the detachment of a scholar polishing his Latin prose or his Greek iam-

bles. One feels that he holds each sentence at arm's length before he puts it into place. And its place is always in a long study of fine shades in strange, outlandish places. Mr. Conrad has lived so long in queer company that he can give a touch of oddity to almost any scene. He has made the Upper Congo impressively strange; yet (it is a greater triumph) he makes the Russian Embassy of The Secret Agent as queer as the jungle. But his gift is something more than queer. It is great; and one is mutely thankful that, out of the four or five languages which that strange sea-captain knew, he selected English for his experiment in literature. Philip Guedalla, in "A Gallery,"

embarking, Flathead Lake, Montana
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IT IS customary to pity the Indian, to regret his circumscribed privileges, yet in this scene of the two Flathead Indian girls embarking in their canoe, which breathing, as all the Curtis Indian pictures do, of the wide-sweeping wilderness and its splendid freedom, one might feel rather a wish to be their companion. The term Flathead is something of a misnomer, since the members of this tribe are both physically and mentally a very superior people. It comes, no doubt, from an ancient practice of some of the western tribes of flattening the heads of infants, a practice long since discontinued. They enjoy a most wholesome existence and are peculiarly proficient in headwork even as the southern Indian is noted for his weaving.

The villages, scattered round the shores of Flathead Lake in Montana, are made accessible by the use of the native canoe of curved willow wood cleverly covered with skins, and this light and graceful craft, skimming from shore to shore, adds a touch of great beauty to this primitive region.

Blackstone's Literary Voice
By Blackstone over the two branches of the English race is due not only to his great learning in the law, his pre-eminence, even in his own time, as a writer, is largely owing to the fact that he is a great master of literature. His unique position in this regard stands declared by a comparison of his work with that of all the great English lawyers whose textbooks preceded him. Beside the Latin, Norman-French, and crabbed medieval English of such writers as Bracton, Lyttonell, and Coke, the "Commentaries" stand out as the only authoritative work on the English law which is written in classical English.

In the sonorous rhetoric of its dignified and eloquent periods was reflected not a little of the golden speech that other men of the same century in England—Gibbon, Fielding, and Goldsmith—distilled into other departments of English letters. Blackstone is the only English lawyer who has produced a work which is at once both law and literature. The fact gives him a unique position among legal authorities. He is the one great lawyer with a voice to laymen and, as such, he becomes the common possession not only of the legal professions but of the whole population of the English-speaking world.

Probably no other figure could be chosen so expressive of the essential unity of the English and American spirits, and in the thought of no other writer do the essential bases of the two nations find such complete and succinct expression. Saturday Review (London).

Mirth
He cheers us when our spirits flag—
Half mountebank and half a wag—
Sometimes he works with subtler spells
Than jingling of his cap and bells.
—William H. Hayne, in Scribner's Magazine.

Conrad's Remarkable Style

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October
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Once, by a grassy track, a little wood
I crossed,
Tall trees stood about, and falling
leaves were red.
And red the brambles too—starr'd
with the white hoar frost,
The short dry grass beneath, the netted
boughs o'erhead.

No sound or stir of life. I trod my path alone.
Furred and feathered folk had hid
themselves away.
Dew wet a spider's web hung broken
from a stone.
Dark in frost-bound reeds a pool
of water lay.

And every twig was hung with
sparkling points of light,
Green, red, and blue, each glitter'd
like a fairy's toy.
The branch across my path was
strung with gems so bright
I wondered that my walk had ended
in such joy.

And then a village lad, with faggots
A wagon lumbered slowly on the
trackless grass.
After them the silence fell—and I
scarce could say,
Though I knew it in my heart, what
the gladness was.

The frozen earth seemed glad, to rest
there as a Queen,
To muse on summer's color, melody,
To be in silver robes instead of
gold and green—
And glad with her I turned home
through the jeweled night.
M. A. B.

Intervening Observer
Consider the ways of skilled novelists. These, when they strive most to move you, do not try to bring you simply face to face with the places and people and actions that they describe. They do not just tell you that this or that happened at some charming place. They invent a character to interpose between you and the scene. They give you not the place itself, but the way it affected that character. They set that character to rave or stutter about it or just gaze in front of it. Homer did not try to describe Helen's face. What he did was to say how the sight of it moved even elderly men. Thackeray draws no circumstantial portrait of Beatrice Esmond; he tells how everybody's head went round to look when she entered a box at the theatre. When Mr. Conrad has some glorious story to tell, he does not tell it as coming from himself, a person knowing all; he tells us just how much of it attracted the interest of some far more commonplace person. Why? Because, by some subtle natural law, things come to us curiously enriched, in a certain way, when they come to us through an intervening observer or narrator. To whatever is attractive in the things themselves there is added the mysterious pleasure of deciphering the note taken of them by that actual or imaginary looker-on—C. E. Macdague, in "The Right Place."

One feels that he holds each sentence at arm's length before he puts it into place. And its place is always in a long study of fine shades in strange, outlandish places. Mr. Conrad has lived so long in queer company that he can give a touch of oddity to almost any scene. He has made the Upper Congo impressively strange; yet (it is a greater triumph) he makes the Russian Embassy of The Secret Agent as queer as the jungle. But his gift is something more than queer. It is great; and one is mutely thankful that, out of the four or five languages which that strange sea-captain knew, he selected English for his experiment in literature. Philip Guedalla, in "A Gallery,"

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Dans les Verts Pâturages
Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page
PENDANT les journées chaudes d'été, il se peut que les brises du nord nous rappellent loin de la cité aux rues bruyantes et déboussantes. La pensée persistera peut-être à s'arrêter aux souvenirs des bois épais, humides de rosée, où d'un tronc d'arbre couvert de mousse, une frêle fleur-jumelle incline gracieusement sa tête, et où le pyrole rosé empilait l'air de son parfum. Peut-être nous semblerait-il de nouveau entendre chanter la grive solitaire de profondeurs verdoyantes et lointaines, des sentines bleues près des eaux ambrées de quelque lac que nous affectionnons.

C'est avec plus ou moins d'impatience que souvent nous nous débarrassons des complications de la vie journalière et des frictions entre camarades. L'étendue des grands horizons, les collines aux profondeurs retirées et les versants des forêts embaumées peuvent sembler apporter au sens humain fatigué un soulagement agréable. Si, par hasard, on s'échappait vers ces lieux paisibles, ce serait faire l'épreuve de désirs sincères de voir ce que l'on ferait de son temps, lorsqu'on ne serait pas obligé, par la vie routinière, de faire son travail habituel. Si une occasion se présentait de goûter les délices de la solitude des forêts, il serait bon, par cette expérience, de gagner quelque mesure de force et de courage qui pourrait venir en aide en des jours plus pénibles.

Lorsque le Psalmiste désire exprimer un sens de la tendre vigilance de l'Amour divin, il dit: "Il me fait reposer dans les verts pâturages; il me mène le long des eaux tranquilles." Que c'est réconfortant, après un voyage fatiguant dans le désert, de se reposer dans ces verts pâturages et de boire aux eaux désaltérantes de quelque étang profond et tranquille! La Science Chrétienne révèle au jourd'hui au monde le chemin qui mène à ces verts pâturages de la pensée spirituelle, où nous pouvons trouver le repos promis. Cette Science nous apprend que ce ne sont ni les lieux, ni les personnes, ni les choses qui contribuent ou nuisent au bonheur, mais que le bonheur dépend entièrement de notre mode de penser.

L'amour du beau que l'on éprouve spontanément pour les tendres lueurs du crépuscule, pour l'orchis sauvage des bois épais, pour l'immense voûte étoilée, ne peut être qu'un sentiment matériel si l'on croit que la matière peut causer du plaisir. Il pourra cependant contribuer à élever la pensée vers une spiritualité plus haute si l'on se tourne vers le grand Dispensateur de toute beauté et de tout bien. De telles satisfactions réconfortent Wordsworth, car il dit:

"Une présence qui me remplit de la
De pensées élevées; un sens sublime

In Pastures Green

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FAR from the noisy glare of city streets, the north winds may call during the warm days of summer. Thought may persistently linger with memories of deep moist woods, where the delicate twin-flowers nod daintily from a moss-covered stump, and where the pink-tipped pyrola fills the air with its fragrance. We may seem to hear again the hermit thrush calling from far-off green depths, and may long to see the opening blue of the gentians by the amber waters of some well-loved lake.

We often turn away with more or less impatience from the complexities of daily life with its elbowing of our fellow-men. To weary human sense, the space of wide horizons, deep-bosomed hills and fragrant forest aisles may seem to offer glad release. If, perchance, one should slip away to these quiet places, it will be a test of one's real desire to see what he will do with his time when he is not forced by the ordinary routine of life to engage in the usual tasks. If an opportunity is afforded to enjoy the delights of sylvan retreats, it is well worth while to gain from the experience some measure of strength and courage which will help through more strenuous days.

When the Psalmist wished to convey a sense of the tender shepherding of divine Love, he said, "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters." After weary desert traveling, how refreshing to be made to rest in green pastures, and to drink the refreshing waters of some deep and quiet pool! Christian Science is revealing to the world today the way to these spiritually-mental green pastures, where we may find this promised rest. This Science is making known to us that it is neither place, nor people, nor things which make or mar happiness, but that happiness depends entirely upon our thinking.

The love of beauty which so quickly responds to the tender twilight afterglow, to the shy orchid in the depths of the wood, to the wide and starry sky, may be only a material sense if thought is held in a belief of pleasure in matter. It may, however, tend to lift thought to greater spirituality if one turns to the great Giver of all beauty and good. Wordsworth found in such delights:—

"A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply inter-

fused,

Bedtime
Birds are preparing for the night, each species in its own characteristic manner. In a saddle of the undulating ground close at my feet there is a large flock of lambs. With little chirpings they move among the grass. From time to time they fly up in a mass to scatter fan-like and fall back fluttering to earth. The sunlight shines through their wings, which appear like angular flames, leaping out and vanishing. In their wavering motion, as they flutter and fall, they remind me of fireflies. Again and again they rise with shrill twitterings which diminish as they again are lost amongst the grass. High up overhead flocks of rooks pass westward towards the sunset. Their black bodies are sharp against the sky, they move in wide crescent formation at open intervals; one squadron follows another intermittently, all going in the same direction. Near to the ground, keeping very close to the earth, flocks of plovers come from the southward. They are making a north-asterly course and disappear behind the bluff of the hill.

The sun sets, leaving behind him bars of red and black on the horizon, and overhead minute clouds, mauve and wine-colored like the feathers on the breast of a wood-pigeon. As the light fades, the white cattle in the marshes gleam strangely; they seem larger than their wont, very pale, standing ghost-like apart from their fellows. And now too the cattle have begun to move. Like the homing flocks of birds, they turn their heads all in one direction and proceed silently, leisurely southward. Some steers pass me at a short distance, and I am startled, alarmed at my presence. The sharp horns and heavy heads are dark against the sky. Later I see them again crossing the flats; their colour is almost merged with the dark background of the fields. On all sides partridges are calling; a sharp, harsh sound, well-suited to the brown grasses and open land. The fading twilight tempts me to lie back and look upward into the sky. No colour is left from the sunset, and no stars are yet to be seen; the last looks have passed, hurrying after their fellows.—E. L. Grant Watson, in "Moods of Earth and Sky."

Luxembourg Gardens

Everything wore a startlingly fresh appearance, after the heavy rains. The gravel walk had the prim neatness of a Peter de Hooch garden path. The white balustrades and flights of steps around the great circle, the statuary and the fountains in the middle lake, flashed upon the eye. The enormous white caps of the grey silk streamers fluttering behind them, the white-clad children, the light summer dresses of women; the patches of white newspaper held by other loungers on the seats; a dazzling field of circo-cunulus scudding across the clear Paris sky; the pale dome of the Pantheon rising to the east; the background of the Luxembourg itself in which one was only conscious of the high lights on the long bold cornices; all set the key of the picture and gave it symphonic

Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man."

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 7): "If spiritual sense always guided men, there would grow out of ecstatic moments a higher experience and a better life with more devoted self-abnegation and purity." When we use our periods of relaxation for the purpose of gaining clearer and higher views of God, we shall find that they are holidays in the truest sense of the words—holy days.

The heart in awe before the wonders of the so-called material universe may be uplifted to contemplate the wonders of divine Mind, which are unseen to the material senses. Of the wonders of that spiritual universe it was said by Paul, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

As we gain a greater sense of the divine intelligence—universal, ever active, harmonious,—and realize through the study of Christian Science that man is the image and likeness of infinite Mind, God, we perceive the truth that, in reality, man cannot be separated from God even for a moment. And so, we gain a deep and abiding tranquility, which the strain and stress of daily life is not able to disturb; for we know that divine intelligence, which is also divine Love, has prepared for us ever present green pastures, where we may constantly abide.

When we are deeply moved by the beauty of some delicate flower, are we gaining a clearer sense of the wonders of divine Mind? Are we growing more sensitive to the beauty of holiness, the beauty of goodness, the beauty of unselfishness and loving-kindness? And are we trying to appropriate such beauty and to express it in our lives?

Christian Science, with its revelation of God as divine Mind, intelligence, Life, has opened a door which reveals an endless vista of the beauties of spirituality. Its teaching is showing us how we may lay down the burdens of wrong thinking, so that however busy our life may seem to be, we can at all times dwell in green pastures, and enjoy the beauty of holiness and the holiness of real beauty.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

value. The eye rejected everything but the whites and the pearl greys, subordinating all other tones to its impression of fantastic purity.—William J. Locke, in "The Beloved Nagabond."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
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EDUCATIONAL

London Art Class Unhampered by Convention

London Children Learn From Pupil of Professor Cizek

Special Correspondence
"STRAIGHT on and round the corner and then—the loveliest place!"

This is how a little girl directed her mother to her art class which is the first to be held in London by a student of Prof. Franz Cizek of Vienna.

Londoners were enthusiastic a few years ago over an exhibition of the work of children taught by Professor Cizek, and now one of these children—grown up—has come to London to guide little Londoners in the way of art, as he himself was guided.

E. K. Doubleday's Art School at St. John's Wood, fulfills Professor Cizek's requirement of a school: "A happy community of voluntary workers." No child is told what to do. When he first comes to the class he looks round and sees what he would like to do.

Ten or 12 children are at work in different directions. A boy, aged 10, is cutting out a landscape on lino. It is a first step toward making a wood cut, for the method is the same, but the material is soft and easily manipulated. Further, it is cheap and suitable for experiments. The children are here to learn by experiment. It is part of the fun for them.

As Little Direction as Possible
Mr. Doubleday does not even show them how to hold the tools save that he warns them not to put their fingers in front of the tool. According to Professor Cizek, it is important that the children shall find out as much about technique as possible without the teacher giving directions. Edward, who is working on lino, is just preparing to take a print "to see where he has gone wrong." He has been over his work again to see how Diana is getting on with a drawing in which he is interested. He has come to the conclusion after working on lino, and leather, and making pots, that he likes drawing better than anything else. Diana, on the other hand, has been thinking that she likes modelling best because "you can see all round the thing." Her drawing is very well done however. It is an old inn with country people outside. The master tells her that the girl who is carrying a tray has "action," and Edward approves one of the guests.

"She is really sitting in the chair," he said, "not sliding off it."

The children admire each other's work very generously. "I love that

tree!" said Joan who had come up to the pottery for something. The tree was a pink chestnut in a landscape being painted by Mary. A shepherd boy was sitting under it in a picturesque costume which Mary "made up." Mr. Doubleday likes them to use their imagination. A boy who cannot visualize from nature, but with plenty of imagination, was "constructing" an animal in plaster. Professor Cizek's idea is that children should be allowed to grow in their own way instead of being molded to patterns.

All Have Something
"They all have something worthy to express," said Mr. Doubleday, "and they have opportunity and experience here with as many materials as possible. We want them to find pleasure in the work. We are not training prospective artists. There is plenty of time to do that when they leave school. What is farthest from the method is to teach technique or conventional laws of design. If they ask questions regarding perspective they are answered, but it is never forced upon them."

"That sort of theory has the effect of stopping what they have in mind from coming out. Only when their ideas have developed, is it necessary to give explanations of perspective and anatomy. But if a boy does not

touch art when he leaves school, it does not matter a bit. He has a fine relaxation from school work and it will have been good for him to have learned to choose color, and to value a hand-made article as distinct from factory-made."

The children do not know at this age what they want to become. One little girl said that she wanted to be "a great artist, or a jockey." She is so fond of horses that she would be happy either drawing them or riding them.

Today a six-year-old girl was making a pot at the potter's wheel. Her master was going to make a spot on which he wanted her to throw her clay but she cried out eagerly: "I can do it! I know the middle!"

The Joy of It
With considerable force she threw her lump of clay onto the wheel, dashed her hands into the water, and then began to work it. She had begun to form her pot long before it was ready, however, but only here did the teacher make a suggestion. She took a tool and cleaned off the edge of the pot just when she thought it was time, and looked round with delight at the scrape it made. The idea of being able to make such a noise without reproach seemed to be a joy in itself.

The children talked freely among themselves. The entire absence of restraint or self-consciousness is the prettiest part of the work.

"That's not blue," said Brenda to Joan, who was painting a pot. "I hope it will be when it is baked," returned the other child.

"What are you going to put into it?"
"Flowers—short ones." (The pot was rather stumpy.)
Doreen was painting a rabbit she had modeled. "Don't you want to paint anything else beside his eyes?" the teacher asked.

The Rabbit's Ears
"The grass," she replied, and when she had made the rabbit's stand green, he suggested again: "Don't you think the rabbit would like to show the inside of his ears? How will you do that?" And so it was agreed that they should be painted a darker color.

The children do not work from models or copies in anything they do. They are always working out their own ideas, but they are not without having seen. Professor Cizek considers that children go through three stages in their work. The first is

the most vigorous because not hampered by convention and quite free from any criticism. The second is when the child has seen a good deal of drawing and has become critical of his own work and it begins to fall off. The third is when external influences have become so great and the child has been told so much in a technical way that his own work drops off altogether. The real artistic child, however, pulls through the third stage, or his interest survives later on.

partnership on the part of men and women, and for the more natural and gracious growth of youth.

The Basis of Unity
In the first place it must be realized that divorce, regrettable as it is, presents itself in progressive countries mainly as redress for women. We must squarely confront the fact that the family as an institution is slow in divesting itself of a masculine privilege entirely at odds with democratic institutions and with the spiritual and social advance and development of woman as a real person. It must be remembered that the leading grounds for divorce are such offenses as infidelity, cruelty, desertion and drunkenness, all of which bear most lamentably upon the lives of the women and children involved. To withhold in such instances the right of separation is not necessarily to lift the family in any case one jot higher in the ethical scale; but instead to subject it possibly to deterioration. The unity of the family, then, cannot rest properly upon any such basis of false peace. On the other hand the offenses in question (so we believe who are pledged to Christian standards) are unnatural and removable. That is they tend to disappear through personal regeneration.

With respect to the especially high rate of maternal mortality in the United States, it may be said that the life of educated and enlightened woman is no longer fostered

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Among all the ideals Americans live by, or attempt to live by, there is none more poorly formulated than that determining family life. A superficial and merely statistical survey of our affairs in this field might lead to the false conclusion that we are in domestic matters "the world's worst failure." No other nation has so high a divorce rate as ours (unless Japan is still the exception); few nations are so unsuccessful in fostering the life of mothers, and we are far from the top of the list with respect to success in the care of babies. So far as practical discipline is concerned, the younger generation continues to present a problem by no means solved.

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Lino Cut by Girl of 10



Lino Cut by Girl of 13

Woman for Higher Family Life

By MARY BURT MESSER
The American Family Today

ONE of the most significant effects of the fuller participation of America in world affairs is a clearer definition of her own ideals. The boys in France in war-time who stood out against their new environment as "clean, lean and keen" were not only expressing quite unwittingly the standards of a somewhat isolated people. They were for the first time realizing those standards themselves, for the first time appraising in a measure a civilization as natural to them as family and home.

It is not surprising that there should present itself after the war both value and peril—value if intelligently analyzed and directed; peril if allowed to develop the sheer prejudice tending to disrupt the fellowship of nations. It is especially important at this point to define for ourselves and others our own institutions, to set forth as fairly as possible the ideals by which we live—not as a nation unimpaired of its own serious imperfections, or beyond in

struction, but still possessed of an unbroken faith with respect to trend and purpose.

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A Modern Domesday Book

Special Correspondence
London, Eng.

THE educational advantages of "knowing one's own locality," said H. R. Tilson, headmaster of Bandon Hill County School at Wallington, Surrey, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "are as big as they are unexpected. Until one begins to probe the neighborhood in search of all it contains of archaeology, of history, of art, of bird life and flower life, of civic and social and literary activities, one is really living in darkness." Mr. Tilson is the originator of what he calls his Domesday Book and, through it, of a system of educating the child by training him to study all there may be of interest in his own locality. By interlocking each study he builds up a concrete idea which links each successive stage of progress with his own.

"Once upon a time," Mr. Tilson said, "people's highest conception of education was the teaching of certain necessary subjects along certain necessary lines. The child was taught and mastered with pain and tribulation, blackboard and slate, and forgotten as soon as convenient. The idea that history and geography, art, economics and government were really all part and parcel of one great scheme of things had not dawned upon their understanding, and therefore they labored along uninteresting grooves without recognizing the bridges that lay between, all ready to give life to the dry bones of learning."

Not Interested in Disjointed Facts
"You cannot," he explained, "expect a child to be vitally interested in facts which are, to his mind, disjointed and utterly detached from any appearance of reality. It would be unreasonable to suppose, for instance, that the isolated statements that William the Conqueror landed in Britain, that the Normans were noted for their white cliffs could of themselves stir even the faintest enthusiasm in the child mind; but take him to Dover, show him the cliffs, picture to him the strange old vessels with their stranger adventures leaning over the bows as they swept close to the shore; tell him how William tripped and fell as he stepped out upon the new land—connected in other words, the study of history and geography—and the miracle is accomplished; William and his doings have become things alive and intensely interesting."

"We have aimed," Mr. Tilson said, "at bringing the outside world into the school, and he went on to explain how, by linking the study of the history of their own neighborhood with the study of its geography, its flora, its archaeology, its buildings, industries, government, newspapers and social schemes, the teachers have not only bound these subjects into one comprehensive whole, but have begun to draw a definite connecting line through the

centuries of the past into the present. More important still the children were beginning to feel that just as there existed local things which made fascinating study, so there were things reaching out further and wider—big things in a big world all waiting to be explored—since local history was but the handmaid of national history. Practical knowledge of this kind, a knowledge based upon the interlocking of studies which seemed from outward appearances to be poles apart, filled in the gaps of the text book; it dovetailed the successive periods of history from Saxon times to our own; it brought a touch of reality to what in the pages of a lesson book seemed obscure and dull; it made possible the recognition of the sacredness of beautiful things in architecture or folk-song or country legend."

The Domesday Book

"The work of compiling our 'Domesday Book,'" Mr. Tilson continued, "is done by the boys of the highest class. Our method is to divide the class into groups and set them off upon given lines of discovery. One group will undertake the flowers of the neighborhood, one the wild birds, another the archaeological remains, another the finding of old prints testifying to historical buildings now demolished. Other groups will study the conditions governing the housing of the district, or the method of electing their county or borough council and the manner of that council's workings," and he turned over the pages showing the results of some of the investigations; copies of old prints discovered in the dust of the attic and revealing architectural treasures of other days; brush drawings of the wild flowers of the neighborhood; sketches of ancient pottery dug up near the river, and of prehistoric animals still more remote. "Each page which is the work of the children themselves, gives an outlet for our artistic ability," Mr. Tilson explained. After a certain time each group will be given a new field of study, and so in time the entire class will have taken part in each line of discovery and have added its quota to the Domesday Book.

"We want," Mr. Tilson said, "to make the child ready for life with a wider sphere than his own locality, and we believe that the way to do it is to train him to see how much can be contained in the little bit of land around his own home, and how much of the world's history can be learned from it. We want to make him a good world citizen by first making him realize the perspective of his place and the perspective of his time."

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TUTOR IN CAMBRIDGE at the Famous Old Nolen School now called MANTER HALL Masters of long experience and expert methods tutor boys for entrance at Harvard and other colleges requiring examinations. Students may anticipate Harvard Courses in Mathematics, French, German and English. WINTER SESSION BEGINS OCT. 6 For catalogue and information address The Secretary, Manter Hall School (CAMBRIDGE, MASS.) Harvard 54. Univ. 0087

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Commercial Photography Class

Los Angeles, Calif.
Staff Correspondence

THE second step in establishing a department of graphic art has been taken by the Roosevelt High School here, which has added a course in photography along commercial lines to its printing course as part of a general program designed to combine vocational and academic education in a way that will best serve the diversified interests of its 1600 pupils. Inaugurated last February under the direction of Claude E. Sparks, who gave up his work as a professional photographer to become a practical educator, the course has already proved its popularity as well as utility in a school of cosmopolitan attendance.

Thomas H. Elson, principal of the institution, outlined the course's purpose to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor when he said:

"There is always a possibility that the student starting out in high school with the definite intention of completing his education in college may suddenly find himself in a position which changes his plans entirely, and makes it necessary for him to obtain his living in some high school. At the same time there are others who begin high school with the prospect of entering business as soon as they have reached the legal age at which they may leave school, and who through some stroke of good fortune find that to them a college career is possible. The course in photography which we have provided is one result of efforts to give such students the sort of training they require."

"In studying the needs of such students we have realized that we must provide courses which permit of larger vocational opportunities as well as academic. In studying the various kinds of vocational courses which might be offered we studied as well the job opportunities which were offered in this vicinity, and it was because there seems to be a real opportunity for photographers near

Los Angeles that we decided upon a course in photography."

"It was necessary to organize this course so that it might be taken as an elective, and in order that it might

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STEEL BUYERS
ARE AWAITING
LOWER PRICESPolitical Uncertainty, Price
Cuts, Pittsburgh Plus
Abandonment Factors

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (Special).—The confusion incident to the abandonment of the "Pittsburgh plus" system has been added to the apprehension of election as excuses for indifference in steel. Although both factors do not enter into the law of supply and demand, they make some uncertainty in the minds of buyers.

So far, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been the only independent company to state openly that it would follow the steel corporation in doing away with the Pittsburgh basing point, but it was logical for Bethlehem to do this, as that company will probably benefit more greatly than any independent by the new plan of selling steel on a delivered basis. It will mean that Bethlehem will have the Atlantic seaboard more to itself than ever before, and at the same time can encroach on the corporation's territory through its own plants at Johnstown, Pa., and Buffalo.

Consumers of steel have been more encouraged than ever to delay purchasing since they have seen the reductions accorded Chicago consumers of wire and nails by the new price schedule of the American Steel Company, subsidiary of the corporation. The new prices amount to \$3.80 a ton reduction. The new prices are \$3 a ton higher than at Pittsburgh, but under the old Pittsburgh basing plan they were \$4 a ton higher, or the amount of the freight.

Consumers Delay Buying

Therefore steel consumers are waiting in the hope that more price reductions will be made in their favor. By and large, however, steel will probably be no cheaper to the ultimate consumer than before. All will depend on local conditions, which are graphically and with regard to the supply and demand in that district. When business is booming, consumers may have to send orders to mills in other districts, and then steel may be higher than under the Pittsburgh plus system.

Each steel product and each producing district will be affected differently during the evolution of prices and conditions within the next few months. Thus wrought pipe will have two basing points instead of one, these being the Pittsburgh district (including Wheeling, W. Va.) and Lorain, O. In bars, plates and shapes the Pittsburgh basing point has not been employed at Chicago for several years. The plate makers in eastern Pennsylvania have not been using the "plus system." Some new adjustments are expected in sheets and tin plate as took place in wire and nails.

Although Pittsburgh plus may no longer be the official system of steel selling, however, it will continue to have an important bearing on the price structure throughout the country.

Pittsburgh is located about halfway between the mills of Maryland and Illinois as well as the centers of steel demand. Quotations of the Pittsburgh mill will be a sort of index figure for the country.

Railroads Heavily Buyers

The railroads continue in the front ranks of the buyers. The Lehigh Valley Railroad opened bids Saturday on the new Central open bids on Oct. 3; the Pennsylvania and Erie will also buy the new open-hearth steel, consisting of bars, plates, shapes, billets, axes, tires and wheels.

The New York Central has just purchased a ferry boat from the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, requiring 650 tons of steel, mostly plates. The Missouri Pacific has also awarded 35 locomotives to the American Locomotive Company.

The Lackawanna is expected soon to ask for a large order from the Baltimore & Ohio will soon ask for 3,000 freight cars. The Atlantic Coast Line wants 3,000, and the Burlington will want 2,000.

In the east steel sales appear no better than in August but in the middle west they are much greater, one seller reporting double the sales of the previous period.

Business in fabricated structural steel is fair. There are a dozen inquiries throughout the country for 10,000 tons or more each, the largest inquiry being for 10,000 tons of steel for the new open-hearth steel plant of the Ford Motor Company at River Rouge, Mich.

Sales of concrete bars are better. The Kalamazoo Steel Company sold 200 tons for the new warehouse to be erected at Baltimore for Montgomery Ward & Co.

Price Trend Downward

The price tendency of steel continues downward though changes are very gradual. Beams and plates are \$2 a ton lower at Chicago, at 2 cents a pound, Chicago mill. The reduction of mill and wire prices by the Steel Corporation has brought the Pittsburgh prices down \$1 to \$1.25. Steel prices are moving with irregularity. Prices change over night but the general price tendency is still upward.

Pig iron is rather quiet throughout the nation. In fact some districts report the least activity for many years. Fourth quarter needs are fairly well covered and no concerted buying movement is expected until October or November when first quarter needs are attended.

Those who inquire for iron are very slow about closing the deal, believing they will obtain price concessions by waiting.

Tin plate is again the most active line for export. The Nippon Oil Company of Japan recently inquired for 50,000 boxes of tin plate, the export price of which is now \$4.85 a box, Pittsburgh, which is 20 cents a box higher than a month ago. The advance in quotations was due to higher prices charged by the makers in Wales.

Silver at New High

Silver was the most conspicuous nonferrous metal during the week, having reached 65¢ an ounce, the highest price for two years. This has been due to concerted buying on the part of China, India, Germany, and Poland.

Copper prices were unchanged all week at 13 1/4¢ a pound. Business was very quiet, although a better tone prevailed at the close of the week. One or two sales were made early in the week at under 13¢, but procurers have made it a point to keep the market from dipping under 13¢.

The American Brass Company and other makers in that line reduced the prices of copper, brass and bronze products 1/2¢ a pound because of the lower prices current in the refined metal. Brass prices have declined 1/2¢ a pound, and bare copper prices declined 1/2¢ a pound. Consumers have realized for several days that products' quotations were out of line, but makers hesitated to change until they were sure the lower prices for refined metal were permanent.

The dullness in copper now is due to overbuying on the part of both speculators and consumers in July and August, when it was believed acceptance of the Dawes plan would stimulate sales to Europe. It was not until the acceptance of the plan by the betterment would be realized at once.

Zinc kept sagging until Thursday, when it turned back. The price at the close of the week was 6.17 1/2¢ East St. Louis. A middle western grain buyer, however, has been buying requirements, and this was a tonic for the market.

Lead has been unusually quiet and slightly weaker in the middle west where prices sagged to 7.30¢ a pound, but the New York price has been unchanged at 47¢ a pound, with no definite trend to the market.

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended September 27, 1924

INDUSTRIALS				INDEPENDENT OILS			
Sales	High	Low	Last chg	Sales	High	Low	Last chg
200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
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200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
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200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
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200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
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200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
200 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended September 27, 1924

STOCKS				STOCKS			
Sales	High	Low	Last chg	Sales	High	Low	Last chg
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+

STOCKS				STOCKS			
Sales	High	Low	Last chg	Sales	High	Low	Last chg
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
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100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+
100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45	44	+

STOCKS				STOCKS			
Sales	High	Low	Last chg	Sales	High	Low	Last chg
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100 Am. P. L. 100	100	98	+	100 Ark. Nat. 45	45		

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Berkeley
(Continued)

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Oakland
(Continued)

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EDITORIALS

A little belatedly, perhaps, but none the less to our edification and entertainment, a friend of The Christian Science Monitor has called our attention to an editorial in the Manufacturers' Record which he describes as "remarks on the iniquity of the proposed constitutional amendment with respect to child labor." The editorial indeed merits attention, even admiration, for the forceful way in which it presents the views of those to whom the protection of the profits of manufacturers is of more importance than the sheltering of children from exploitation.

In pursuance of the time-honored practice of attorneys having a bad case, the Manufacturers' Record bases much of its argument on abuse of the opposing counsel. "The proposed amendment," it asserts, "is fathered by Socialists, Communists and Bolsheviks." If that were true, no one need apprehend its ratification. There are not enough voters of all three classes in the United States to carry the amendment in a single state if they were all domiciled therein. But the amendment is in fact supported by the Federated Churches of America and by most of the general associations of churches, by all the national charitable associations, by the American Association of University Women, by the National Council of Women, and by so great a number of eminent men and women that the list, if published in full, would constitute a roster of the most unselfish and clearest-thinking publicists of the entire Nation.

Congress has passed two laws of the sort that this amendment would make constitutional. Presumably, our peppery Baltimore contemporary looks upon the two congresses guilty of this action as controlled by "Socialists, Communists and Bolsheviks." Both of these acts were signed by President Wilson. Warren G. Harding, then a United States Senator, was absent from the Senate when the bills were passed, but later, as President, gave his support to the amendment. Whether these two American presidents were the more devoted to Socialism, or Communism, or Bolshevism, the Manufacturers' Record should point out.

President Coolidge has had no opportunity to sign legislation on this subject, but in his first message to Congress he declared that "we ought to provide by constitutional amendment and appropriate legislation for a limitation of child labor." The bill giving effect to this recommendation was introduced in the Senate by Senator Shortridge (R.), and in the House by Representative Foster (R.). This action of the Republicans in Congress is formally applauded by the party platform adopted at Cleveland. Must we condemn the President and his party as Communists and Bolsheviks?

We have already pointed out that a Democratic Congress passed, and a Democratic President signed, two bills for the national regulation of child labor. The Democratic campaign textbook proudly declares that "without the votes of Democratic members of the Congress, the Child-Labor Amendment would not have been submitted for ratification." The Democratic presidential nominee, Mr. John W. Davis, defended one of the child-labor laws before the United States Supreme Court and so expressed himself as to leave no doubt as to his conviction, both ethical and political, that he believed the subject one for federal action.

What shall we say, then, for our two major parties? Are they allied with a movement which our contemporary temperately describes as "the greatest thing ever done in America in behalf of the activities of Hell"? Politicians, of course, are always suspect, but are most of America's clergymen, economists, educators, philanthropists and social workers thus engaged in an effort to doom "the young people of all future generations" to "moral and physical decay under the domination of the devil himself"?

Its very title suggests that the Manufacturers' Record speaks for a class; and yet we doubt whether the class for which it speaks unanimously approves its position, while we are confident that few can approve the intemperate way in which that position is stated. Few manufacturers oppose some form of regulation of child labor. In the main the opposition to the pending amendment takes the form of insisting that an admitted evil should be controlled by state rather than by national legislation.

This is a perfectly reasonable contention, open to serious and tolerant discussion without the use of epithets. A majority of the state legislatures have enacted some form of child-labor laws, and in eighteen states these laws are regarded as up to the standard of those which, when enacted by Congress, were declared unconstitutional. The promise is made, even by those who oppose the amendment, that the states will with greater efficiency accomplish the regulation sought, and presumably without "endangering the very existence of this Government," as our excitable friend in Baltimore apprehends would be the case were Congress empowered to enact laws of the same quality.

The question is not one to be settled by invective. The Monitor believes that humane and intelligent regulation of child labor is essential to the well-being of the Nation whose future citizens are the children of today. It believes the form of this regulation should be identical in all sections of the United States, in order that labor costs may be kept equal. Only by national legislation can this nation-wide equality be attained—and it is perfectly logical that the child-labor amendment is being most violently opposed by those who are still fighting the prohibition amendment. Moral and economic factors are involved in each, and the more completely the ultimate decision shall be in accordance with good morals, the more efficiently it will contribute to the economic good of the Nation.

Though most people who have given thought to the matter seem to have determined, according to the arguments presented or individual prejudices entertained, to just what extent the Constitution and laws of the United States have "followed the flag" to the Philippines, it appears that there still remains an important decision to be made touching this very question. News dispatches from Washington a few days ago told of the action taken by the Department of Justice, through Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of matters immediately connected with the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, by which a previous opinion rendered by Acting Attorney-General W. L. Frierson, in 1920, declaring that the amendment applies to the insular possessions of the United States, was indorsed and reaffirmed. Concurrently there was published the announcement that the Philippine Government, with the sanction of Governor-General Wood, was prepared to contest this interpretation of the law as enunciated in an order from the State Department in Washington prohibiting liquor shipments to the islands.

The situation presented is a somewhat anomalous one. Reduced to its simplest form, it is this: According to the opinions rendered by the Department of Justice and acted upon by the State Department, the Eighteenth Amendment, by its specific language, applies to the insular possessions of the United States, including the Philippines and Virgin Islands. It as clearly appears that the enforcement code, by intent, does not apply to the Philippines, but that the manner of making the terms of the organic law effective in that territory was left, at the request of the Filipinos themselves, to future action by the Philippine legislators. It now appears that the Philippine Government not only has failed voluntarily to adopt measures which will enforce the letter and spirit of the constitutional provision which applies to their country as unquestionably as it applies to the United States, but that concerted effort is being made to defeat or circumvent the operation of the law prohibiting shipments of beverage liquors from American ports to Manila.

The method adopted is a simple and, apparently, an effective one. By order of the Washington State Department, it has been the rule, since the filing of Mr. Frierson's opinion, to withhold certification of invoices of liquors from the United States. But it appears that when these contraband cargoes reach the Philippines and it is found that the ships carrying them lack the proper certificates, each vessel thus engaged is fined a nominal sum and the cargo is permitted to enter. The issue recently raised is over the announced determination of the authorities at Manila, aided and encouraged by Governor-General Wood, to continue this evasive practice.

It is to be hoped that, either through open defiance by the Philippine authorities, or the initiative of the State Department in Washington, the issue may be properly presented for final determination. There is no doubt, if the opinions of those to whom the question has been referred are to be accepted, that the Eighteenth Amendment applies to the Philippines, and that its terms are enforceable, either by statutory action or by a fair interpretation of the organic act itself. The act cannot, certainly, be nullified by the evasive connivance of port officials who are prejudiced against its reasonable interpretation.

Under present-day conditions in America, and with an economic situation which is admittedly out of balance—due in the main to the tremendous increase in productive capacity during the war—a "two-sided" situation in industry is now unusual. Such a situation exists, however, at the moment.

Thus reports from one industry may disclose a comfortable position of prosperity, with forward business on a satisfactory scale and with profits entirely normal. From another industry may come reports of entirely unsatisfactory conditions, reflected in small turnover, hesitation on the part of forward buyers, passed dividends and reduced prices.

Possibly this is another one of the burdens left on the country's shoulders by the war, with its resultant inflation, followed by deflation. What seems true at the present time is that America's plant capacity is some 25 per cent greater (some authorities place it higher) than its normal demands. This in turn brings up the question of what may be considered "normal demands." At any rate, there is a considerable percentage of factories and plants in many lines idle at the moment. The fact should not be overlooked that, in many of these cases, the present volume of forward business is sufficient to keep active and prosperous that percentage of the plant capacity which was in existence prior to the war. When the statement is made that the iron and steel industry is operating at approximately 60 per cent, which is about the present figure, due allowance must be made for the fact that this really is full capacity, when the percentage employed for the manufacture of munitions during the war is discounted.

Despite this proportion of the country's industrial plant capacity which now lies idle, it cannot be said that the picture is a dark one. Trade continues to increase, week by week, in deliberate, but nevertheless steady, fashion. The advancing season, of course, is in measure responsible, but nevertheless trade does not show that stagnant and listless tone which characterized it in July and August. Goods are moving briskly, and in many important lines prices are higher. It is one of the peculiarities of the situation that the best consumptive barometers—that is, car loadings and bank

A Protest From the Philippines

clearings, should indicate a particularly high rate of consumption at the moment, while forward business as a whole is more or less hesitant. It may be that the gap of time between the ordering of the raw materials and the delivery of the finished product has been greatly cut down, a reduction of sufficient importance to bring a change in barometric figures.

There has not been a year of recent history when the foundation for broad, active and perfectly normal business has been so well and so solidly laid. There is an unprecedented era of easy money, high crop prices, no important overproduction, the stimulant of the autumn season and the improbability of political upsets. With the Dawes plan machinery about to be started by a German loan, a development expected to be followed by improved foreign trade, it is evident that the optimism now to be found in most financial quarters has a foundation built on something more than hope.

The Cro-Magnon cave decorations, the Elgin marbles, the French cathedrals, the paintings of the great masters, are more unanswerable proofs of "The Necessity of Art" than the reasoning of the ingenious English writers who have joined together to publish a volume on the subject. From the beginning, men have shown plainly that they cannot live without beauty, and doubt has arisen in their thoughts only when they have attempted to find an exact definition of beauty as it is revealed in the form of art. The artist insists on the fact that his art is an expression of beauty, and there is an end of it. But the critic of art is apt to lose himself in metaphysical labyrinths in his endeavor to justify the doctrine of which he would be the prophet.

The preface to the book is an example of the confusion of thought into which the study of art frequently plunges the lay student, to whom, as a rule, technical considerations are of the least importance. The object of art, the preface suggests, is not to give pleasure but to express the highest spiritual realities. This implies a contradiction that does not exist, unless one is keen for an argument. Our fathers, who are quoted, were right in assuming that the object of art is to give pleasure, because beauty that cannot delight us is not beauty at all.

It is as true that art should express the highest spiritual realities, but when it does, surely our pleasure in it should only be increased in proportion. Where, then, is there any contradiction? Spiritual, of course, will be defined in various ways by various people. The artist would probably define it in this connection as genius. But, however defined, the one thing certain is that, though the basis of art is sound technique, the artist must use technique as a vehicle for the expression of his vision or conception of beauty, and the finer this conception, the finer the pleasure it inspires.

Artists, with no use for metaphysics, have a blunter way of saying things. Whistler told his students that he could teach them how to paint, but only a higher power than himself could make artists of them. It was because in the Victorian era this truth was forgotten, because academic art degenerated into the painting of commonplace stories by commonplace painters who were not artists, that we have now the revolt known as modernism—a misleading name. To steer clear of the Victorian extreme of pretty picture-making, the new modernists have rushed to the other extreme and would do away with both the technique of tradition and what used to be called subject. It is a fashion with the young to rebel, but art survives the passing theories of passing generations and, as a revelation of beauty, remains today the necessity that it ever has been through the ages.

Editorial Notes

In issuing recently—in the form of a parable and an interpretation—a plea in behalf of international good will and friendship, Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, who has just returned from Europe, contributed a not inconsiderable addition to the increasing force of world thought making for a state of universal peace. In Europe, Dr. Macfarland took part in the French and Belgian exercises connected with the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of New York and the middle Atlantic states, and this subject formed the basis of his parable, the interpretation of which referred down to present-day affairs. His statement closed with an appeal, made especially to church bodies, for a better understanding of conditions in France and England, on the ground that such organizations are showing a growing interest in international relations from the Christian point of view. It may be recalled that a French proverb has it, "Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner" (To understand all is to forgive all).

Coming almost at the same time as the announcement of the establishment of a "farm" in French Guinea for the preservation of apes, etc., to be used for medical experimental purposes, the plan recently adopted by the Belgian Government for the genuine protection of gorillas and other rare animals in the Belgian Congo is particularly acceptable. In accordance with this project the Belgian colonial authorities are now laying off a large tract of land in the Kivu district, not far from the southwest corner of Uganda, to be used as an animal sanctuary. The region selected comprises an area of about 250 square miles of territory and enjoys a variety of temperatures varying from the mild climate of the plains to the colder atmosphere of the mountain heights. Incidentally, the idea of this great animal sanctuary was first suggested by Carl Akeley, the American big-game hunter and African explorer, and it is in accordance with his ideas that the plan is being carried out.

"The Necessity of Art"

The Vatican in France

Complete separation of church and state is, clearly, one of the major planks in the platform on which Edouard Herriot is governing France. When, in his first address to the Chamber of Deputies as Premier, M. Herriot declared his intention of discontinuing diplomatic relations with the Vatican, his declaration, in some quarters, was not taken seriously. Roman Catholic spokesmen have pointed out, before now, that "the Vatican does not need France so much as France needs the Vatican." It was anticipated that the new Premier, as his experience grew, would appreciate the truth of that statement. Now, however, comes the new budget bill. From it the necessary credits for the maintenance of a Vatican embassy have been omitted. M. Herriot proposes to stand by his original declaration against Vatican political diplomacy. And the decks are being cleared, in France, for a new struggle over the old question of the country's political relationship with the church of Rome.

The situation of M. Herriot—who, after all, stands for the traditional policy of the Third Republic on this question—is complicated because of the post-war rise of clerical influence in France, as in all Europe. Support of the Clerical Party was necessary for the governments that preceded that of M. Herriot. That support had, of course, to be paid for by significant concessions to the Clericals in matters of purely church concern. The result of these concessions has been a significant modification of the separation policy which French governments have followed since the separation laws of 1906 and 1907.

Prior to the French Revolution, of course, the Roman Catholic Church was supreme in France. Except in the case of Alsace, no other religious sect, Christian or non-Christian, had any legal right within French borders, although there was a certain amount of religious toleration. The Revolution, however, temporarily ended the state ties with the Roman Catholic Church, and between the years 1794 and 1803 a separation policy was followed.

But Napoleon, when he had established his position by a succession of military victories, saw, clearly, the value of a Vatican alliance. A Vatican alliance, accordingly, was made. The Concordat of 1803, signed by Napoleon and Pope Pius VII, guaranteed, without making Roman Catholicism the state religion, that the state would pay the salaries of certain of the clergy, with the nomination of priests subject to governmental approval. While recognizing Protestants and Jews, the new agreement gave the place of honor to the Roman Catholic Church as the faith of the great majority of the French people.

Under this Concordat the relations between France and the Vatican were governed up to 1906. Throughout this period it is significant to recall that the political influence of Roman Catholicism was, uniformly, on the side of monarchical reaction and in opposition to the Republic. It was to the Clericals that Napoleon III owed his throne—a debt which he repaid by maintaining French troops at the Vatican and thus helping to delay Italian unity until 1870.

Later, it was the Clerical Party that sought to place the Comte de Chambord on the throne, pledged to restore the temporal power of the Pope. The Third Republic defeated this move, but the suspicion of the Clericals

as anti-Republican persisted. Particularly was it believed that anti-Republicanism was being fostered in the Roman Catholic schools. The various laws, looking to the restriction of Roman Catholic influence in the schools, were passed between 1886 and 1901. These were followed, in 1905, by the Separation Law. This law, which was supplemented by a more conciliatory measure in 1907, brought the Concordat of 1801 to an end and abolished state support of religion. It, furthermore, took from Rome the possession of church property in France and invested it in the hands of associations for religious worship.

The war, in spite of fear for its influence, strengthened the political, if not the religious, power of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe. The Russian Revolution destroyed the Greek Orthodox "menace." With the new states which were carved out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire the Pope was quick to establish the best intimate relations. Whereas, in 1913, only fourteen nations maintained representatives at the Vatican and only five papal nuncios were abroad; in 1922, twenty-five nations were represented at the Court of St. Peter and twenty-five papal nuncios were abroad.

This revival of political power was evident in the French policy toward the Vatican. With the acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine a reconciliation was made less difficult than otherwise might have been the case. Alsace-Lorraine, under Germany, was governed, religiously, by a Concordat with Rome, and the separation policy of France was, of course, never carried into these two provinces. The 1,400,000 Roman Catholics in this region and the powerful Clerical Party there brought the question of reconciliation to the foreground of French politics. Furthermore, in Roman Catholic Poland the question of French influence might be considerably affected by a failure of France to come to an agreement with the Pope, and in the present issue of French colonial ambition in Syria might be thwarted if the Vatican favored other teachers in the schools than those sent out from France.

Accordingly, after several attempts, which were bitterly opposed by the anti-Clerical Socialists, a papal envoy was proposed for Rome in 1923 during the Premiership of Alexandre Millerand. This move, it was explained, came, not to end the policy of the separation of church and state, but "to recognize the great moral power of the Vatican." The Socialists, however, were able to block this move, and it was not until 1921, while Aristide Briand was Premier, that ratification for a Vatican Ambassador was finally secured.

At the last election one of the chief issues was that of Clericalism. The Roman Catholic Church politicians carried on a most bitter and intensive campaign against the Socialists. In southern France, in fact, in order to win the issue they put in the field a last minute "Catholic-Socialist" Party. But M. Herriot won the election, and with his foreign policy of conciliation well advanced it is evident that this serious internal question is next to be fought through. Statement that the French Cardinals have entered the contest indicates the extent of French Catholic interest in the present issue. And M. Herriot, it is plain, proposes to stand with his Republican allies against abandonment of the Republican policy of the separation of church and state. S. I.

Sundown and a Shepherd's Life

Madrid, Sept. 8.—It is very late to be going up there tonight. It is too late. There is no road. There is only a cow track. It is very perilous by night. It would be much better for you to stay here in Valdeon or Caldevilla.

Everyone is telling us this as we leave the village at half-past five and start the climb over the range to Orseja, that nest of houses above the gorge, cutting down to Cangas de Onís. The woman who brings us wild cherries, the innkeeper, the innkeeper's wife, the carters, the drivers, the haymakers, the little children and the women getting water at the fountain of Caldevilla—all tell us this.

A horseman calls us back as he sees us making for the mountain track. We pass out of sight. Then we are called down the hillside again, for we are on the wrong road, and a relay of cries from field to field puts us right again. Up a rock-strewn path, steep and twisting, we meet a shepherd with his dogs.

"Going to Orseja?" he asks. "Yes! I waited for you. I am going up the collado and will show you the path."

Up he goes from his log, and his two dogs rush up the hill barking before us.

An angular man, straight and bronzed as a pine tree, is his shepherd. His clothes are rough and torn. He has the eyes of a wild animal. There is fierceness and brawling in the swinging of his arms and the striding of his legs. In a leathern satchel on his back is half a loaf—an angular, crusty, bronzed thing like himself. We stride heavily up the track, breathing hard, while he describes the way to us.

Looking back we see the pale valley and the little haymakers and the red roof of the church at Valdeon. Behind, cooling after the heat of the day, the sheer backs of the great mountains rise, pale gold in the spent light of the sun, silver and hard in the scattering evening light. We tramp through flinty paths of walnuts and pine groves.

How old are you? Where do you come from? What is your nationality? Are you married? How long are you here for? These are the inevitable, customary questions. The wild shepherd says he is going over the mountains to Orseja. He rounds up the cattle and sleeps in a hut, it may be three or four days. He says it is hard work to be climbing, climbing the green slopes. And lonely work, too, for there are very few shepherds in the passes.

He says he wishes he were somewhere else, in Oviedo, Santander perhaps, or abroad in a factory. He had been a miner in Oviedo for years. The roar and rumble and companionship of industrial life is what he likes. He likes savage industry better than the wild falling of the hills.

"I went to Paris during the war," he tells us. "It was wonderful. Such wages I earned. Such life in Paris. How can a man be content after that? Then I came back and fell into the ways of the people here, and six years I have been keeping the cattle on the peñas. Now I am tired of the loneliness and the stillness of this country. And in the summer, such heat! In the winter, wind and snow. In the pueblos of hereabouts there is nothing, nothing. The people have seen nothing. They are savages! But in Oviedo, ah, in Oviedo there is life and everyone is a Socialist. Everyone, everyone."

So he goes on talking and climbing, and we are struggling and panting behind his great stretching legs. Then he draws a map of the path we are to follow and tells us, for comfort's sake, we shall be at Orseja in an hour.

At the top it is twilight, short, sharp, purple, silver and crimson: a twilight at the top of the world. Cow bells are talking and listening in the descending thicket. The black silhouetted peaks rise from lakes of darkness. Night comes star by star over the earth. From shadow to shadow the day steps back. We hurry down over rocks and through thicket for two or three miles on the edge of a deep ravine. The mountain blackens beside us.

We hurtle down, blundering, stumbling, falling over the rocks. It is rough going, and worse for the dark. Shepherds calling their cattle, and lowing cattle tinkling their bells awaken the hills. The deep yodeling strains an enchantment in the air. Louder come the cries, and one hears the crashing of cattle among the trees and the clattering of pigeons startled from their roosting places. Miles and miles we fall and hurry, always the ravine widening and deepening, and the mountains blackening beside us. Glowworms glare at us from the brambles.

We drink from a stream and rest awhile among the cold night sounds of the mountains. Up comes a shepherd with a horn in his hand.

"Who goes there?" he shouts across the dark. "How long to Orseja?" we ask. "Y van bien. "Half an hour," he says, to comfort us. "Y van bien

con la luna" (and good going by the light of the moon). Oh, yes, he stumbles, groping among the rocks and splashing over streams.

A sudden turn and we are at the black mouth of the gorge, with the moon-cold road, and the pueblo hundreds of feet below. "A light!" we cry, warmed at the thought of a roof and a meal and a bed. We tread warily round the black precipice. The moonlight falls like water falling into the pit of the gorge. We are at a terrifying height.

We follow the rumbling of wheels and in a short while we find ourselves in Orseja. A young man sitting under a tree gets up and we ask him to show us the fonda. We walk with him through the silent pueblo. He does not talk. He maintains the politest indifference to our presence. We almost suspect he will lead us to the fonda and then take the only available room himself.

"Nothing, nothing!" cries the innkeeper's wife. "I have nothing, nothing. At midnight to ask for rooms and a meal! Where do you come from? Espinama! A pity it is I cannot give you a room. Nothing! It is impossible."

"One of us until we persuade her to take us in. An old man must sleep with the proprietor," she says. "Here's food if you want it." And she pushes an oily mixture of rice and meat before us. Half asleep, and tired, we eat our coarse food in a filthy flagged kitchen. Later, to the rising and falling melody of the proprietor's snoring, we edge our way into bed. V. S. P.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Overwrought Political Oratory"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your editorial of Sept. 15, entitled "Overwrought Political Oratory," you make this statement:

There have been few periods in the history of the United States when there was less destitution and actual hunger than today.

I feel I must take exception to this statement, because I believe that poverty is, if anything, more acute today in the United States than at any other condition that causes suffering. Lawyers, business men, scholars, men whose moral sense does not permit of unworthy neglect of their obligations or of accepting charity, are being demoralized into a helpless neglect of the most sacred duties through the sense of poverty. This you will find perhaps where least suspected and despite the fact that corporations declare dividends and, perhaps for political purposes, state that the country is financially in a better position than ever.

The clerk who gets along with only two meals during week days, the workman who can afford nothing in the way of clean clothing, the office girl whose moral sense is undermined by financial need—these I claim have a very different story to tell from the corporations.

True enough, Mr. La Follette is not going to usher in the millennium. Neither is Mr. Coolidge nor Mr. Davis. That is why so often people do not take any interest in political affairs, nor yet in religious affairs, having deemed them of no value in the solution of such pressing questions as meeting the needs of the children, etc.—not to mention personal needs, if they deserve any mention.

Some people, indeed, making a virtue out of necessity, have concluded that, since they do not have money for their daily needs, despite every effort, in some unaccountable way the situation must be worked out in the last analysis, for their good. Hence the condition of semi-starvation, which hundreds of thousands of young people in this country are enduring today, has become, alas, almost normal and unnoticed.

I have had the opportunity to talk to a number of people about what they think of La Follette and the other candidates, and often the thought seems uppermost that people actually do not care how things go with the Nation as a whole, because their personal problem is more than they can handle. They are a class with one another. By this they mean that they think of them as being so successful in the art of money making and as living so much apart from the clerk, the laborer and the delivery man, that they do not understand the woes that affect mankind.

Chicago, Ill. J. P.